

The ROTARIAN

An International Magazine



Rotary and the King of Siam — Phya Srivisar

MAY ■ 1960

How I'd Win Your World Photo Contest — Bruce Downes

It Starts This Month—in Florida! — Allin W. Dakin

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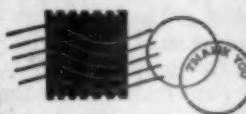
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Your Letters



'Comprehensive Timely'

ENTHUSIASTIC CONGRATULATIONS UPON COMPREHENSIVE TIMELY APRIL ISSUE.

—HAROLD ("SAM") KESSINGER
Rotarian
Lecturer
Ridgewood, New Jersey

'Perhaps the Finest'

I think the April issue of THE ROTARIAN is one of the greatest ever—perhaps the finest except for the February, 1955, issue.

—J. A. CAULDER, Rotarian
Retired Dairymen
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Salutations, Etc.

Salutations, congratulations, felicitations, and all the other "ions" you rate re: the April issue of THE ROTARIAN. It is intensely interesting, and symbolic of the pronounced improvement of THE ROTARIAN from issue to issue.

—SAMUEL GRAYDON, Rotarian
Printer
Flemington, New Jersey

'Informing... Most Timely'

Let me congratulate you on THE ROTARIAN for April. Thirty years ago I heard the ageing missionary statesman John R. Mott say, "Watch Africa—it is an emerging continent." At that time missionary interests of the U.S.A. and Canada were largely upon China and Japan



"You know, Boswell, with the world so badly in need of humor, it just doesn't seem right for me to keep a wit like you cooped up in this office."

MAY, 1960

and India. He saw the stirrings in Africa that now challenge the Western world.

The issue was interesting, informing, and most timely.

—E. CROSSLEY HUNTER, Rotarian
Clergyman
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

'We Salute You'

The Africa-south-of-the-Sahara issue [THE ROTARIAN for April] is a series of articles illuminating every aspect of Africa's complexities and determination for sovereignty. It is, we believe, a great tribute to your understanding and helpfulness so to dedicate these burning issues of the day that millions will become informed about the determination, capacity, and willingness of these African people to seek and attain their self-determination and thus to become members of our global society.

We salute you and extend our heartiest appreciation for this magnificent series of articles.

—HERMAN K. SPECTOR, Librarian
California State Prison
San Quentin, California

A Memory of Ches

[Re: The Builder Rests, THE ROTARIAN for April.]

I recall clearly the memorable moment, heavily charged with emotion, when Ches Perry begged the Rotary Convention in Seattle in 1954 to be allowed to resume the modest privilege of becoming an ordinary Rotarian again and to do his little bit as a member of a Club Committee in service to the community. Ches was speaking against a very popular and unanimous motion to make him Secretary Emeritus of Rotary International. He feared that the glamour of this signal honor would make it impossible for him to function successfully as a Rotarian. Such was the noble stuff of which Ches was made.

This incident kindled my admiration for him. Informal talks with him followed on the grass roots of Rotary and a lively correspondence

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that has now, alas, ceased with his death. I sat with him for the last time at Lake Placid in 1959 on the occasion of the official photograph of the Rotary Institute. . . .

Paul Harris wrote that Ches was "faithful unto the last little detail." Would that this sentiment illuminated the spirit in which each Rotarian performs his service to mankind and his Club!

—HAROLD O. HOFMEYR, *Rotarian*
Physician
Capetown, Union of South Africa

Youth Approve Bowling

I found Joseph P. Blank's article *The Big Boom in Bowling* [THE ROTARIAN for March] most interesting. Although our younger generation agrees with the opinions of the author, there are still some people who are skeptical about the reputation of bowling. Parents who knew bowling as it was 30 years ago still find it hard to believe that the modern bowling alleys are, as the author stated, "people's country clubs." If more articles would be written about the many good aspects of permitting youngsters to go bowling, I believe most "bowling prohibitionists" would change their minds and would permit their children to bowl. As a matter of fact, they might even be so convinced as to give bowling a good try themselves.

—RAÚL MARTIN
Skokie, Illinois

Need More Debates

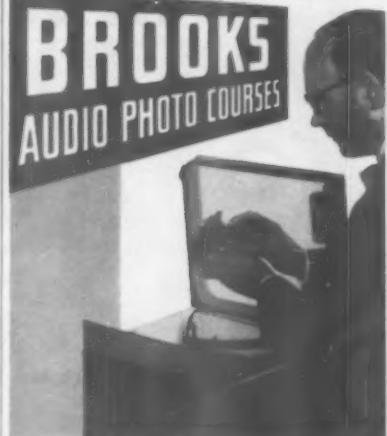
In *Your Letters* in THE ROTARIAN for March, Rotarian H. A. Feldman, of Belvidere, Illinois, says that "anti" feelings are easily aroused "in both parties. . . . That is why I regret your debate [*Do Unions Have Too Much Power?*, THE ROTARIAN for January], and why I hope that, in the future, THE ROTARIAN will lend its efforts toward dispelling needless friction." . . .

I do not know any better way of

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Is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

First. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

Second. High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

Third. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;

Fourth. The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.



This Rotary Month

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

BY THE SEASIDE. This month, amid Gulf breezes, golden beaches, and air-conditioned hotels, Rotary's 51st Annual Convention opens in Miami and Miami Beach, Fla. The dates are May 29-June 2, and everything is ready for the thousands of Rotarians and their families who will gather there. For a preview of program events, entertainment, and hospitality, see the Convention Chairman's article on page 26.

IN THE MOUNTAINS. Ten days before the Convention begins, another international Rotary meeting will get under way at the mountain-ringed Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y. This will be the 1960 International Assembly for incoming officers of Rotary International and the 1960 Institute for present and past officers of RI. The dates: May 19-25.

PRESIDENT. On May 5 Harold T. Thomas, President of RI, and his wife, May, were to return to the U.S.A., via air, following their attendance at the annual RIBI Conference in Douglas, Isle of Man, April 28-May 1. This is a gathering of Rotarians and their families of Great Britain and Ireland. Awaiting the President's attention at his office are last-minute matters pertaining to the International Assembly and Convention. (A report of earlier Presidential travels in South America and the Caribbean area will appear in the June issue.)

MEETINGS. Board of Directors..... May 12-18..... Evanston, Ill.
 International Assembly..... May 19-25..... Lake Placid, N. Y.
 Rotary Institute..... May 19-25..... Lake Placid, N. Y.
 Rotary Foundation Trustees..... May 20..... Lake Placid, N. Y.
 Council on Legislation..... May 28..... Miami-Miami Beach, Fla.
 International Convention..... May 29-June 2..... Miami-Miami Beach, Fla.

1961 CONVENTION. Keep the Miamiland Convention foremost in your mind, but in the back of it give thought to attending the 1961 Convention in Tokyo, Japan, May 28-June 1. Planning of special sea and air tours is being done by the Australia and New Zealand Transportation Committee, P. O. Box 3590, 350 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, and the North American Transportation Committee, 587 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., U.S.A. For information about these tours, write to the Committee nearest your part of the world.

ACTING DISTRICT GOVERNOR. To fill the Governorship left vacant by the death of J. Spurgeon Edwards, of Troy, N. C., President Thomas has appointed Past District Governor Harry B. Finch, of Thomasville, N. C., to serve as Acting Governor of District 769.

NEW COUNTRY. Add to Rotary's roster a new country: the Republic of San Marino, the oldest and smallest republic in the world. It is in the Apennines in Italy. The Rotary Club there is in San Marino. This brings the total of countries in which there are Rotary Clubs to 116.

VITAL STATISTICS. On March 29 there were 10,512 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 487,000 Rotarians. New Clubs since July 1, 1959, totalled 255.



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dispelling needless friction than to bring the facts into the open and let all people understand them. Then if laws are needed, our legislators will not only have the demand of an intelligent electorate, but will also have the consent of the governed. . . .

We need more—not less—debates. We need to tell it in Gath, publish it in the streets of Askalon, cry it out on every street corner, and let no citizen be without all the facts. Let us debate the issues. Let us not grow impatient and, in our impatience, cry out "There ought to be a law to make people do as I want them to!" Laws may grant rights, but so do they curtail rights, as well as individual freedom. Because of that I hope THE ROTARIAN will continue the publication of debates on current issues.

—R. M. SASNETT, JR., *Rotarian
Attorney
Columbia, South Carolina*

Magazine Put to Work

I often share my copy of THE ROTARIAN with my good friend Charles E. Weniger, dean of the Seventh-Day Adventist Theological Seminary, Potomac University, Washington, D. C. He teaches speech classes. In a recent letter he said:

"I greatly appreciate your sending me copies of THE ROTARIAN, and I assure you that they are well used. Many an item finds its way into my public speaking and class work, and I continually pay the highest tribute to it as an example of fine journalism."

—FRANK HONICKER, *Rotarian
Secretary, Rotary Club
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

Reefton Lighted Up First

The item "Emergency Preparations" in *The Clubs...in Action* [THE ROTARIAN for October] has created some interest in that it states that "On November 8, 1888, Tamworth, Australia, became the first town in the Southern Hemisphere to be lighted by electricity." This year, 1960, is the centennial year of our Province, Westland, and I quote from the official publication on Westland's centenary, a book titled *Westland's Golden Century*:

In the commercial exploitation of electric light Westland led the whole of New Zealand. In fact, the town of Reefton was the first in the Southern Hemisphere to establish

such a commercial power and electric-light system.

On 8 January, 1883, a Reefton man, Mr. G. R. Wyld, returned from Victoria and brought with him samples of both Edison and Swan electric lamps. They aroused a great deal of interest and a public meeting was called to consider the setting up of an electric light and power distributing company in Reefton.

The installation was completed on 8 August, 1888, and both businesses and private homes in Reefton became the first in the Southern Hemisphere to enjoy electricity supplied by a public-utility plant—as far back as 1882 Messrs. Ross & Glendinning, Dunedin, had installed a private plant to light their factory.

The above would make it appear that once again another town from our sister dominion across the Tasman Sea must concede the honor to Reefton.

—JAMES F. KEENAN, *Rotarian
Cab-Company Manager
Hokitika, New Zealand*

EDS. NOTE: In the source material on which the item was based our Australian informant said, "Tamworth, widely known as 'The City of Light,' has the distinction of being the first town in the Southern Hemisphere lighted with electricity: the date of this event was 8 November, 1888."

Odd Shots

Can you match this photograph for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editors of *The Rotarian*. If used, the "odd shot" will bring you \$3. But remember—it must be different!



A "two-headed deer" is unusual even in West Virginia, according to Troy A. Lake, a Rotarian of Fairmont, W. Va., who camera-noted the "animal."



A scene which caused Richard Blasius, a Rotarian of Ferndale, Mich., to "pause, do a 'double-take,' and snap a picture" in near-by Birmingham.

Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS,
ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

Don't Sell Rotary Short!

JOHN W. JANUARY, *Rotarian*
Orthodontist

Santa Monica, California

Anxious eyes are glued to the Big Board in New York these days. The Smart Boys are wondering if the unprecedented "bull market" has about run its course.

All of which brings to mind a certain "blue chip" in the service field that has been bullish ever since its inception in 1905, and that now shows no sign whatever of becoming bearish. It has lasted through two devastating world wars, a cataclysmic depression, the late "police action" in Korea, and the present "cold war" with undiminished strength.

As the champion of human dignity and the right of the individual to personal initiative and private enterprise, it has outlived 20 years of paternalistic and socialistic philosophy of government at home, and the soul-degrading totalitarian statism abroad.

It has an unbroken dividend record for the 55 years it has been in business.

And from the standpoint of appreciation its growth has been phenomenal. Starting with a single plant with five personnel it has expanded into a gigantic world-wide organization of 10,511 units with 487,000 workers in 116 countries around the globe.

It has an enviable background of experience in human relations and achievements in social and community and international projects.

And its backlog of future business—fantastic in scope—encompasses human needs for all time to come.

It considers youth as well as adult problems; seeks to bring the Golden Rule into business, trades, and professions, and enlightenment and equity to labor-management relations; and to substitute the moral law for political machinations; etc.

Such an influential and powerful organization with its unique past performance and its unlimited potential for the future occupies a commanding position security-wise and should be in your life portfolio.

It is gilt edge. It is *Rotary*.—From Rota-Monica, publication of the Rotary Club of Santa Monica, California.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
TO educate the intelligence is
to enlarge the horizon of its de-
sires and wants.

—James Russell Lowell
American Essayist (1819-91)

MAY, 1960

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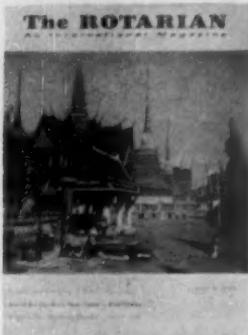
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MAGAZINE EDITORS, as we know them, don't have much time for anything but their jobs. This we are sure is true of Bruce Downes, who gets out *Popular Photography* and *Photography Annual*. We were surprised and of course very pleased when he said certainly he'd contribute an article on how to win Rotary's World Photo Contest. Don't miss it. You'll not get better advice.

EARLY comment on our April "Africa South of the Sahara" issue leads us to believe readers liked it. The first dozen comments in, some of which appear in *Your Letters*, were without exception approving. It is too much to hope that all which follow will be. If you thought the issue worth sharing with others and wish you had an extra copy, write us. We have extras.

NEXT MONTH we bring you what we think is an interesting and important group of articles. Prominent among them is a symposium on Canadian-U.S.A. trade relationships featuring articles by James A. Roberts, Canada's Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Henry Kearns, U. S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs. Canada and the United States are each other's largest customer, and it's a fine business association, by and large. There are some points, however, on which the two nations differ. What are they? Learn next month.

The Editors



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ROTARIAN

Volume XCVI

MAY, 1960

Number 5

ARTICLES AND FEATURES:

My King—A Friend of Rotary **PHYA SRIVISAR** 8
Businessman: Get into Government!

CLARENCE B. RANDALL 14

How I Would Win Rotary's Photo Contest

BRUCE DOWNES 16

ALBERT SCHWEITZER 19

The Truly Human Man **IRWIN ROSS** 20
The Quietest of Crimes **JOHN SIKES** 22
Gold That Grows on Trees **JOHN SIKES** 22
May Is for Miamiland **ALLIN W. DAKIN** 26
I Was a Voting Delegate **JACK H. PORTER** 30
'Featherbedding'—Myth or Menace? (Debate)

Steam-era work rules are a
menace to U. S. railroads **DANIEL P. LOOMIS** 32

The featherbedding myth
obscures the safety issue **GEORGE E. LEIGHTY** 32

How to Keep Executives Alive **BENTLEY BARNABAS** 34

He Wants to Know Why **CHESTER S. DAVIS** 37

An Atom Bomb for Everyone **HOWARD SIMONS** 38

Peeps at Things to Come **ROGER W. TRUESDALE** 40

Speaking of Books **JOHN T. FREDERICK** 41

Meals for Millions **HUGH M. TINER** 51

OTHER FEATURES AND DEPARTMENTS:

Your Letters	1
This Rotary Month	3
Odd Shots	4
Opinion	5
About Our Cover and Other Things	6
Take It from an Old Pro GEORGE W. HARRIS	18
The Clubs . . . in Action	43
These Rotarians	48
'An Ambassador from Indiana'	49
Quiet Deeds	54
Pat on the Back	61
For Action at Miami	62
Rotary Foundation Builders	64
Bedrock Rotary—Man with a Big Job: Club Director	65
At Your Leisure	66
Stripped Gears	68

PHOTO SOURCES . . . credits are separated from top to bottom by commas, from left to right by dashes

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64: (Bottom) St. Petersburg Times

About Our Contributors

Except for "excursions," to use his word, into public-relations work, John Sikes has been a newspaperman for some 30 years. On papers both above and below Mason and Dixon's line, he has been a reporter and editor. He covered the "Florida citrus run" for one journal, then moved into his present post as director of press relations for the Florida Citrus Mutual, a farm cooperative of more than 9,000 citrus growers. He's a former member of three Rotary Clubs.



Sikes

Born in Bangkok, Thailand, and a graduate of Oxford University in England, Phya Srivisar is senior partner of a Bangkok law firm. He is also Privy Counsellor to the King of Thailand, and has served his country as Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, and member of Parliament. He has received three Thai decorations. A charter member of the Rotary Club of Bangkok, which was organized in 1930, he is a Director of Rotary International.



Srivisar

Harvardman Irwin Ross is on the staff of the *New York Post* as a specialist in reporting on varied subjects in series articles. Air safety, public relations, prejudice—these are some of the matters he has dug into for the *Post*. He also free-lances, his byline appearing often in many of the major U. S. magazines. He lives in New York.



Ross

As a photographer of Presidents, Kings and Queens, generals, diplomats, and others of world fame, George W. Harris has a rare record. He is the Harris of Harris & Ewing photographers of Washington, D. C. Now in retirement, he enjoys recalling his experiences as a photographer of notables. A charter member of the Rotary Club of Washington, organized in 1912, he is a Past Director of Rotary International.



Harris

A free-lance writer and contributing editor to *The New Republic*, Howard Simons is a journalism graduate of Columbia University. In '58 he was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard.

MY KING-

A Friend of Rotary



The King and Queen of Thailand

By PHYA SRIVISAR

*Former Foreign Minister of Thailand;
Director, Rotary International*

**King Rama IX reigns in splendor
and yet humbly over 21½ million
Thais. Here a member of his Privy
Council portrays his monarch, who
soon will embark on a world tour.**

AS IS the case in Sweden, the Royal Patron of Rotary in the ancient kingdom of Thailand is the King himself. Since 1930, when the first Rotary Club was established in the capital of this fair and fertile land, Rotary has been recognized not as another Western import, but as something in close harmony with the Siamese spirit.

Not long ago the President of the Rotary Club of Bangkok was His Highness Prince Prem Purachatr, nephew of our late King Prajadhipok and the son of the first Rotary Governor in this Southeast Asia District.

Other Past District Governors from Bangkok are His Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon Naradhip, who was President of the United Nations General Assembly in 1955, and His Highness Prince Dhani Nivat, Regent of Thailand during the childhood of our present King, Rama IX.

His Majesty was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (where his father was studying at Harvard)—in December, 1927. After schooling in Switzerland, which was continued until 1951, he succeeded to the throne in 1946; in 1950 he married Queen Sirikit. Their Majesties have three daughters and a son.

In Thailand the King is regarded as the servant as well as the ruler of his people. He and the Queen, who is president of the Thai Red Cross Society, visit scenes of fire or flood to distribute clothing and medicine. He has set up a polio fund and a cholera fund, a leprosy fund, and several hospital funds. He has encouraged advances in agriculture and industry, and continually promotes higher education. He acts as a bond between the people and their Government, ensuring stability and promoting justice.

Perhaps only in Thailand would a King be found in simple robes, bare feet, and with shaven head, accepting alms from passers-by on the streets of the capital. So it was recently when His Majesty became a Buddhist priest and shared in the austere religious life for a period, as is expected of all Buddhist males in Thailand.

Soon you may see this unique monarch in person, for in June he embarks on a goodwill tour of the world.



His Majesty the King of Thailand on the great throne in the Grand Palace in Bangkok.



The royal family: (front row) Princess Sirindhorn, 5; Prince Vajiralongkorn, 7; Princess Chulabhorn, 2; (back row) Princess Ubol Ratana, 9; His Majesty the King; Her Majesty the Queen.

THE KING is the repository of the great trust people have in him. The beautiful Queen Sirikit; the three Princesses, 9, 5, and 2; and Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, 7, enjoy with him the affection the Siamese have for their royal family, an affection that is reciprocated.

When the King made a tour of the country, which is almost as large as France but contains half as many people, throngs of hundreds of thousands greeted him. In the Northeast, where no Thai King had ever before visited, some people travelled on foot for three days to see him. Many times, while talking with the people, learning their problems, needs, and aspirations, he would delay his regular meals for hours. On his return to the capital after his various visits, he would indicate what he had learned to the Government, requesting that it give support to the people wherever this was feasible. So far the King has visited 60 of the 72 Provinces of Thailand in his continuing effort better to understand and serve his people.

Even while vacationing at the seaside, His Majesty inspects near-by areas. In one of them last year where there was a cholera epidemic, he organized and supervised vaccination.

His Majesty— A Family Man Beloved of His People



Near Klaikengwol Palace at Hua Hin, the King of Thailand and the King-to-be, 7-year-old Prince Vajiralongkorn, bathe in the warm Gulf of Siam.

At Hua Hin, a seaside resort south of Bangkok where the royal family annually vacatons, the 32-year-old King displays his waterskiing skill.



With flowers and the ancient hands-together Siamese greeting, an aged subject pays respects to the King.

Hundreds of thousands turn out to see and cheer the King and Queen, as here in Khorn Kaen Province.





Receiving alms as a Buddhist priest, the King in 1956 was fulfilling the religious duty expected in Siam of all Buddhist males. While he lived in the temple, the Queen acted as Regent.



A Brahmin presents regalia to King Rama IX during the Coronation. It was here that the young monarch promised to "reign righteously for the happiness of the People of Siam."

Active in promoting a host of good works, Their Majesties attend a fair held in aid of the blind.



A jazz enthusiast and an accomplished musician, the King jived with Jack Teagarden and his band.

For Royalty Many Roles —Rotary Among Them

CONSTITUTIONAL monarch of Thailand, Defender of the Faith (Buddhism) and Upholder of all religions, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, promoter of the general welfare, musician—all these describe Rama IX. With all the duties these entail, the King also finds time, in the words of a Bangkok Rotary Club member, "to give our organization much of his time in supporting our activities and furthering our objectives." When Presidents of Rotary International have visited Siam, they have found its King in sympathy with their goals.



King Rama IX, here leaving the National Assembly, formally opens Parliament each session. He confers often with his Cabinet and Privy Council.



1958-59 Rotary International President Clifford Randall visited the King in Siam, as did 1955-56 Rotary International President A. Z. Baker. At far left is shown the meeting with President Randall (dark suit). A. Z. Baker is at right in the right photo. The author made introductions.

Her Majesty Queen Sirikit shares a table with the author during a Red Cross Conference. She is president of the Red Cross of Thailand.





BUSINESSMAN:

HAVING devoted the major part of my life to business, and then having turned, in the later years, to service in Washington, I should like to see a broader sharing of responsibility between business leaders and those officials who formulate foreign policy.

I am anxious to see able businessmen accept it as a part of their creed that they should make themselves available to Government whenever this sharing of responsibility seems desirable. And I should like to see this come about in response to a genuine desire on the part of the public that it be done.

The influence which a democratic nation brings to bear upon its international relationship can be no stronger than the will of its people. With a Communist nation it is only the will of the head of the State that counts. His false mask may for a considerable period of time conceal the true thinking of those he purports to represent, but with us the exact state of our public opinion on each issue may be measured by any foreigner who will take the pains to evaluate it.

For there to be articulate public support for government, there must first be understanding of its policies. This involves three successive steps. Our people must first see the issues clearly; they must then weigh thoughtfully the policies that are proposed; and, finally, they must make their approval known in such unmistakable terms that no foreign chief of State may doubt the authority of our spokesmen.

This process has been going forward everywhere with respect to the twin subjects of economic assistance to the underdeveloped countries, and their

economic penetration by the Soviets. The awakening of our people to the gravity of these questions has been slow, bafflingly so, but it is coming. The signs are unmistakable.

For this I give most credit to the women's organizations. There is scarcely an area where study groups have not been organized to consider economic assistance, the convertibility of currencies, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the Common Market, the transactions of the World Bank, the activities of the Soviets, and foreign economic policy in general. What the ladies have learned in the afternoon they have told their husbands in the evening (sometimes to the latter's great distress), and what they have told their husbands, they have also told their Congressmen.

Businessmen in their own right are also coming to understand world problems better, but the pace is slower, for many reasons.

First of all, the man who holds a post of responsibility in industry is an intensely preoccupied fellow. His day is an exhausting one; it calls for all the vitality and stamina that he can deliver. If he should pause to formulate his philosophy, which he seldom does, he would say that the effectiveness of free enterprise stems from this very singleness of purpose which he displays. But, being essentially fair-minded, he could, if sharply challenged, be made to see that this same preoccupation with self could be carried so far as to become the weakness of free enterprise.

Secondly, the organizations to which the businessman belongs do not, as a rule, bring home to him the challenge of world problems, or serve as a medium for the widening of his understanding of their causes. The trade association, for example (every businessman belongs to one or more), is ordinarily an institution of narrow outlook. It exists to serve its members, not to uplift them. If the monthly service which it sends out contains a market survey, it might present a comparison of conditions as between Indiana and California, but it would be exceptional if its staff should search out and report on investment opportunities in Argentina or Taiwan. A new process that had been developed in New Orleans might be described, but not one from the Ruhr or Czechoslovakia.

There are, of course, good trade associations, as well as bad ones, but even among the better ones there is often a tendency for the organization to be taken over by those who want nothing to happen to upset their peace of mind.

Adapted from a chapter of *The Communist Challenge to American Business*, by Clarence B. Randall, by permission of the publisher: Little, Brown and Company. Copyright, © 1959, by Clarence B. Randall.

Get into Government!

A former sharp critic of the 'bureaucrats' tells what Government service has meant to him, and why good men are urgently needed.

By CLARENCE B. RANDALL

This is often reflected in the tone of the annual convention. Listen to talk in the corridors, and particularly the roar of the cocktail hour, and it will be clear that the jokes which go over best are those which ridicule the Government. The speech that gets the biggest hand is the one that attacks the stupidity of some public agency, and that cries out for the bringing of good, clean, businesslike procedures into Government. I know about such speeches, because in my day I have made so many of them myself.

The whole attitude of the convention, in so far as it touches Government at all, will be negative, when not openly hostile. The resolutions, when passed and given to the press, will be against something, not for. In fact, except in wartime, with patriotism running at full tide, I do not think I have ever heard of a trade convention which passed a resolution to commend Government for having taken a wise and proper action.

Yet ask the men who are there to share in the responsibility of Government and you will meet resistance. Say to the group as a whole that the executive officer of their trade association would be admirably suited for a two-year tour of duty in Washington, such as serving as a bureau chief in the Department of Commerce, where he might help correct the deficiencies of which the members complain, and you will find that there are special circumstances why he cannot be spared at that time. You will discover that the association is just entering a period of expansion which only he can carry through. Or ask the first president of a company whom you meet in the corridor to give you a junior executive to fill a special staff position in a Government agency for six months, and he will reply that



Clarence B. Randall has done what his article urges. A graduate of Harvard Law School, he joined the Inland Steel Company in 1925, became its president in 1949, retired as chairman of the board in 1956. Since 1948 he has held high Government positions, is now President Eisenhower's Special Assistant in the area of foreign economic policy.

he is sorry but his boys just haven't had the right training. More than likely he will then suggest that the request be made to his larger competitor—"they love that sort of thing."

When it is the chief officer of a company himself who is asked to close his desk and come to Washington for a period of service, an all too familiar pattern develops. I have seen it at firsthand because I have myself participated in so many efforts at recruitment.

The request is made at top level, by a Cabinet officer, or even by the President, and the alarmed individual who has been tapped comes down for a conference. The breadth of the responsibility involved is explained to him, and the reason for the urgency stressed. He can think of nothing to say, so he asks for time. He knows that competent men are hard to find, but he does so wish it might be someone else than he. Right at this time, too, just as the contracts are being let for the new plant! He is complimented to be asked, but desperately anxious to escape, so he promises to think it over, and to return the following week with the answer. The handshakes are warm on both sides as he leaves the room, and goes outside to climb happily into a taxicab.

At home he gets little support for going. His business associates are highly disturbed. They tell him that his number two in command is a "fine boy" (he being 48), but not yet [Continued on page 53]

How I Would

Some insights into the making of contest-winning photos
by an expert who admits there is no sure-fire formula.

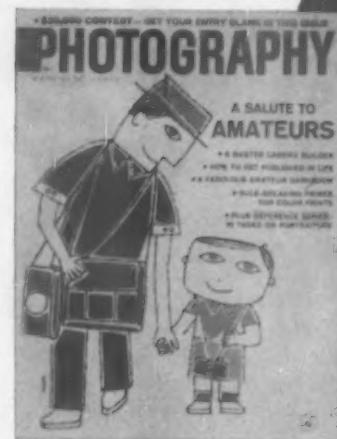
By BRUCE DOWNES

Editor and Publisher, Popular Photography

THE editor of your magazine has asked me to go out on a nice long limb to tell you how I'd win the Rotary World Photo Contest. The idea seems to be that as editor and publisher of *Popular Photography*, sponsors of the world's biggest photo contest, I ought to know how the trick is done. In addition to ten years of experience running our own, I've been a judge in hundreds of contests run by a variety of sponsors, but I still haven't learned of a sure-fire formula for winning. There just isn't any, and there never will be.

But if I were a Rotarian and had set my sights on that \$500 Grand Prize, I'd start right out by reading the rules at least three times to be sure I knew exactly what the contest is about, what the sponsors intend to accomplish by it, and what the conditions of participation are. From long experience I have learned that people don't read instruction booklets that come with cameras nor rules that tell what is required of contest entrants. It is things like this that make contests easy to win for people who really take the trouble to read the rules, use their eyes and imagination plus reasonable camera technique. These people are, in truth, in an extremely small minority. The winner's circle is made up of such "hep" people. The rules are always a gold mine of useful information, as well as inspiration, for all but easily bored know-it-alls.

Having firmly fixed in mind the nature of the four categories of Classes A and B: (1) Club Service, (2) Vocational Service, (3) Community Service, and (4) International Service, as well as Class C ("This Is My Country"), I'd keep my eyes and ears open for visual ideas in each of these areas. For a while I'd explore, ask questions, then finally concentrate on the area or areas of activity I know best. I'd examine all aspects of the activity, make notes of what ideas are at work as well as what images might express those ideas. I'd make long lists of ideas, including the good, bad, and indifferent. An indifferent idea could grow into a good one. I'd search for visible symbols that might be used in the pictures. I'd think in terms of drama as well as humor. And I wouldn't pick up a camera until I had at least one idea pretty



An ex-newspaperman, Bruce Downes was drama critic, later city editor and managing editor of New York dailies. He became Eastern editor of *Popular Photography* in 1943, was made its editor in 1951. (The cover of the March, 1960, issue is shown at the left.) He is also editor of *Photography Annual*, a worldwide selection of outstanding photographs. When not lecturing or writing about photography, he is likely to be found engaged in it himself. A stanch proponent of the value of natural light, he says "it is the very stuff of photography, and men with cameras shape that stuff into pictures."

clearly in mind. Without an idea anything you shoot is almost sure to turn out worthless.

In working up my pictures I'd certainly keep in mind the way in which the contest is to be judged. For Classes A and B, the idea—what the picture expresses—is the criterion. For Class C, however, photographic excellence as well as subject interest are of paramount importance. How did I know this? I read the rules! Consequently, I wouldn't enter a picture that had nothing but technical perfection to recommend it in Class A or B. Nor would I enter a picture in Class C unless I was sure my technique and composition were up to the demands of the subject.

Having set out to picture an idea within the general framework of "This Is Rotary," I'd concentrate on making the idea come clear in the picture. How? By concentrating everything on the idea and eliminating everything extraneous. The clearer and stronger the idea is expressed in the picture, the greater the impact it will have on the contest judges. If you know what you want to say in the picture, this will not be difficult. The area of concentration is the viewfinder or ground glass of the camera. It is there that pictures stand or fall apart.

Most amateurs do little more than take a quick

Win Rotary's Photo Contest

look to see that things are in the center of the frame before snapping the shutter. I'd take a long, hard look, make sure that the relationship of people to people, or people to things, or things to things was right and logical and unconfused. I'd make sure that I was as close to the crux of the situation as I could get, and then I'd try to get closer to see if I could get rid of even more nonessential details around the edges. In other words, I'd make pretty darned sure that the idea as visualized in the viewfinder is *clear* before snapping the shutter. It's a funny thing how people expect to win a prize with thoughtless snapshots. They wouldn't dream of writing a slogan or an *I-like-Schmaltz-Because* piece without sweating at least a little bit over the words. Somehow people expect cameras to do their thinking for them. Like pens, pencils, and typewriters, cameras never do.

I'd certainly take a crack at a sequence because the competition in this section will be virtually nonexistent. Few people know how to shoot a sequence, let alone a good one. Yet using a series of five pictures provides a far more flexible format for picturing an idea.

The five-picture sequence is a simple form of picture story. It should have a beginning, a middle, and an end, and it is usually more effective if the pictures are varied in approach. Long shots should be followed by medium shots or closeups for effective pacing. Take, as a rudimentary illustration, a Rotary luncheon featuring a speaker. The sequence might be: (1) A long shot of the entire room showing the size of the gathering. (2) A closeup of the speaker in action. (3) A medium shot of a section of the audience in wrapt attention. (4) Another shot of the speaker, this time from behind him, his figure, possibly in silhouette, close to the camera with the facing audience as background. (5) Closeup of several pairs of hands clapping. But before shooting my sequence, I'd study a few issues of *Life* or some of the other top picture magazines for ideas that might be utilized for the story I had in mind.

The spectacular type of picture, though certainly a strong candidate for a prize in any contest, is rare; and unless an idea for one presented itself fortuitously I don't think I'd spend too much time trying to dream one up. And I wouldn't reject a simple idea because it was not spectacular. A simple idea may include universal overtones. It could be trite if handled tritely, or dramatic if done with sensitivity and imagination. The trick is to find the unique way of expressing the idea forcefully. I'd look it over from top to bottom, from east to west, from in front and from behind, from high angle and low, from close up and from afar, with sharpness all through the field and with emphasis by means of selective focus before snapping the shutter. I'd stay glued to

the eyepiece of the viewfinder until what I saw finally took on the bright look of freshness and excitement, which is the hallmark, or should be, of a prize-winning picture.

And all the time I'd keep uppermost in my mind the guiding image and aura of *Service*, which is the heart and soul of Rotary as I understand it. For the pictures that win prizes in this contest will be pictures that say *Service*—pictures of people helping people all over the world; and the men and women who win the prizes are likely to be people whose devotion to service enlivens their pictures with vitality and warmth.

How He'd Do It—Briefly

1 I'd read the rules—at least three times.



2 I'd make a long list of ideas, including the good, bad, or indifferent ones. An indifferent idea could grow into a good one.



3 I'd certainly keep in mind the way the contest is to be judged. For Classes A and B the idea is the criterion. For Class C, photographic excellence is of paramount importance.



4 I'd concentrate on making the idea come clear in the picture.



5 I'd certainly take a crack at a sequence.

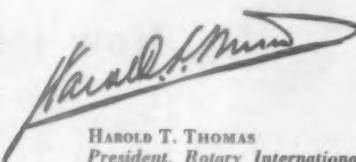


6 I'd strive for simplicity, not spectacularity.

7 I'd keep uppermost in my mind the guiding image and aura of *Service*—which is the heart and soul of Rotary.

The President Announces: The Judges of the ROTARY WORLD PHOTO CONTEST

I AM PROUD to announce the judges of the Rotary World Photo Contest. Each is a Rotarian interested in photography, either professionally or as an avocation. At the close of the contest they will select the winners of the 28 cash prizes totalling \$2,000. Their decision will be announced in the February, 1961, issues of *THE ROTARIAN* and *REVISTA ROTARIA*, and simultaneously in other publications of Rotary International. I hope every Rotary Club is represented in this contest. Through such world-wide participation we hope to obtain a pictorial report of Rotary's varied activities, and, equally important, to develop a reservoir of illustrative materials for Rotary publications and audio-visual programs. By entering this contest you and members of your family will be serving Rotary.



HAROLD T. THOMAS
President, *Rotary International*



Norton L. Avery (above), Lowell, Mich., is a professional photographer. He opened his own studio in 1912, is a charter member of several professional groups, including the Photographic Society of America. A color expert, he has taken Nature scenes throughout the United States.



Frederick Quellmalz (below), Milwaukee, Wis., is executive manager of the Professional Photographers of America. He is also editor of *The National Photographer*. A Director of his Rotary Club, he speaks frequently on photography to Rotary Clubs and camera groups.



A. W. S. Thevathasan (left), of Singapore, is a physician. He is a member of the RI Program Planning Committee, is a camera fan... José Turú (right), of Mexico City, Mexico, is an automobile-glass distributor. He is a past president of the Photographic Society of Mexico.



TAKE IT FROM AN OLD PRO...

... one so old, in fact, that he probably won't enter Rotary's World Photo Contest. I am 88 years old and not as spry as I was in the years when Teddy Roosevelt and Marshall Foch and Hawaii's erupting Mauna Loa sat for me.

The other day, however, I almost decided to dust off my cameras and start shooting. I asked how many professional photographers in Rotary had sent entries to the contest. I expected there would be quite a few since there are about 3,000 such "pros" in the United States alone. "Well, just one or two," was the answer.

My first thought was to reread the rules. Are professional photographers excluded? No, they are not. This contest is a "must" for the professionals in Rotary. We can win a good share of the prizes, and I don't think I step on any amateur's toes by saying this. The amateurs will show up the pros in many categories, mainly because they outnumber us, and, too, the photos that win in Classes A and B will be judged not so much on technical excellence as on how well they say "This Is Rotary."

Every week something happens in your Club which would make good subject material. It does not have to be exciting or glamorous or of great news value. The act of passing out name badges is much simpler than the organization of a week-end for foreign students. Yet both say "This is Rotary." Both events could be subjects of prize-winning photos.

There are many attractive features in the contest. You can use photos from your files. You can shoot in color or in black and white, submit prints or transparencies. Twenty-eight cash prizes ranging from \$500 to \$25 await you. Even more appealing is the fact that all entries will be useful to Rotary. I urge that Rotary professionals all over the world participate in this contest.

—George W. Harris

Veteran Photographer, Founder
of Harris & Ewing;
Rotarian, Washington, D. C.

*One day a few weeks ago
the Rotary Club of Vilvoorde in Belgium
had as its chief guest the great Dr. Albert Schweitzer.
Some 350 persons representing most of the Rotary Clubs
in Belgium were present to honor the famous
and beloved doctor, musician, and philosopher,
of Lambaréne, in Gabon Republic, Africa . . .
and to present him with cash gifts of Bfrs. 184,000.
In acknowledging these gifts the great humanitarian
(who is at home in Rotary Clubs, being an
honorary member of the Rotary Club of Colmar,
his home city in France) responded with the words you read below.*



Albert Schweitzer on The Truly Human Man

HAVING occupied myself since my youth with the great problem of civilization and its survival amidst the events which form the great adventure that we share in this world, I knew that there would have to be created some day associations of men aside from political parties, aside from every other kind of distinction, something solely to meet the ideal of the truly human man who tries to judge as a truly human man, who tries to act as a truly human man.

I was called to this post by my conscience, and as far back as the first war I began to study the problems of the survival of civilization which I already felt was threatened and at that time I had this clear aim, that there must be formed associations of men with the ideal of humanity.

And the first time I heard of movements such as yours it was a great consolation and I said to myself, "Now they are beginning to do what is necessary for the future."

If we had nothing but the great political associations and other similar ones, we would have hardly any hope of coming through the great adventure in which we now find ourselves—and I have lived through this great concern for the future of humanity with my friend Einstein, whom I knew for many years, and I know how much he, too, was waiting for a great movement. And now this movement has come in your association, and in others, and we shall fight on while remaining profoundly human, and we shall judge as men and act as men.

WHEN investigators finally caught up with the mild-mannered elevator operator last year, they found his apartment crammed with \$25,000 worth of electrical fixtures—more than 700 items, which comprised virtually the entire range of products manufactured by his trusting employer.

This enterprise had gone on for four years. When the elevator operator had first gone to work for the Eastern firm, he had become aware that several employees were helping themselves to merchandise. So he made an arrangement with them. He would assist them in transporting the loot; in return they would seek out items which he desired. All he had to do was to lower the stuff to the basement, then carry it out to a confederate's car.

The elevator operator gradually built up a long list of customers. Distribution was easy: he furnished six of the local bars with catalogues of the firm's products; customers could order what they liked—at about one-third retail cost—and pick up their purchases a day or two later from the bartender. To be sure to have a supply always on hand, the elevator operator turned his home into a small warehouse. When caught, he confessed stealing some \$50,000 worth of merchandise in four years.

Employee theft is a peculiar crime. It seldom makes the headlines—unless money is embezzled. The reason, perhaps, is that employee theft, though often ingenious, is the quietest of crimes. Yet it levies a huge toll on the economy. Back in 1954, *Business Week* reported that in-plant thefts ranged anywhere from 250 million dollars to 700 million a year. Five years later, Investigations, Inc., the fact-finding division of the far-flung Norman Jaspan Associates, management engineers, placed the merchandise-pilferage figure at more than a billion dollars a year.

Authorities offer various reasons for the increase: the pressures of inflation, the expectations of high living so prevalent in a boom period, prosperity-induced laxity on the part of employers;

The Quietest of CRIMES

Firms are robbed of up to a billion dollars a year by their own employees.

By IRWIN ROSS

Illustration by Willard Arnold

pilferage thus seems easy and relatively safe.

Every kind of establishment is vulnerable. A random sampling of employee theft over the last few years:

A well-known Italian restaurant in New York reported a loss of several thousand dollars in—of all things!—olive oil and shrimp.

In Buffalo, New York, the FBI broke up a ring at the ACF Industries, Inc., plant which stole some 100,000 pounds of lead. Workers would melt down the lead and cast it into shapes to fit around their bodies, thereby escaping detection.

In Kankakee, Illinois, police uncovered thefts of food, clothing, and bed linen which cost the Kankakee State Hospital one million dollars over a four-year period.

In New York City a mail clerk with a large stock brokers' firm was recently charged with stealing close to \$200,000 by raising his take-home pay to \$1,062 a week—

\$62 salary, plus \$1,000 in stamps.

In Springfield, Massachusetts, an executive of the Brooks Company, a paper manufacturer, committed suicide after admitting that he had stolen \$60,000 worth of unprinted paper.

And in the Port of New York, the Waterfront Commission announced last December that dock-side thefts had victimized ship lines to the tune of \$788,540 in a single year.

Larcenous employees are often surprisingly brazen in their operations. The supervisor of the shipping department of a chain of women's specialty shops, with headquarters in New York, had a forthright gimmick. Every day he would stow a selection of garments in a box and saunter out the door, explaining to the unsuspecting guard that he was returning defective goods to a manufacturer or personally making a rush delivery.

He would then go to the Penn-



sylvania Railroad Station, deposit his loot in a public locker. At lunchtime he would jovially auction off the key to the highest bidder. In four years the supervisor robbed his employers of goods valued between \$40,000 and \$50,000. His little racket was finally discovered when an underling was caught trying to sneak some dresses past a guard. "If you think I'm a thief," said the aggrieved fellow, "you should meet my boss," and thereupon told all.

Even bolder was the operation of the carpet-workroom manager in a large California store who set up an elaborate business in competition with his employer. His employer's customers often cancelled their orders when delivery was slow. The manager had thoughtfully arranged, of course, that delivery would be slow. At this point he would get on the 'phone and offer immediate service at a cheaper price. He could easily afford to do so for the compelling reason that he was stealing the store's carpeting and using the store's crew of installers.

Practically the whole crew of installers was in on the scheme; at times they were laying carpeting for the store and at other times for the salesman. By the time he was unmasked after several years (when he could no longer conceal the massive inventory shortages in his department), he was making \$25,000 a year in addition to his \$8,000 salary; his co-operative crew had also been able to double their incomes, by means of his fees, and overtime from the store. In all, the store lost \$250,000 in stolen merchandise and \$200,000 in unnecessary overtime for the installers.

A FEW years ago a TV-repair firm in Brooklyn, New York, was forced into bankruptcy after being systematically looted of \$400,000 worth of parts over a four-year period. At least 37 of the 200 employees in the company were involved in the thefts.

The records of insurance companies and detective agencies indicate that there are few limits to what some employees will steal. Small objects which can be stowed in a pocket or a lunch box—elec-

tronic parts, drugs, cosmetics, tools—are an obvious target. But often the loot involves surprisingly bulky items. One machinery plant in Delaware recently reported a loss of more than \$16,000 worth of pipe, brass, copper, and steel trucked out of the plant by a group of employees and sold to a scrap dealer.

A customer complaint led a railroad construction company to discover that an employee had somehow stolen \$6,700 worth of rails—also sold for scrap. Over the period of a year a manufacturer of toilet paper was victimized by employee thefts totalling \$40,000. The guard at the parking-lot gate assumed that the one or two cartons the workers carried out periodically had been purchased wholesale. Who, after all, would think of stealing toilet paper? But employees could average up to \$50 a week in sales to supermarkets.

At many plants, of course, security measures are a good deal tighter, and considerable ingenuity must be employed to smuggle out the goods. At a butter wholesaler's in New York, several employees were found with rows of slots stitched into the linings of their overcoats; each slot could hold a quarter pound of butter, each overcoat a three-pound haul.

While running down an inventory shortage, a New York hospital discovered that antibiotics were being smuggled out in plastic bags buried in trash cans. Industrial engineers for a Western mining company last year turned up the startling fact that gold was leaving the refining plant in containers flushed through the sewage system.

The shipping clerk is frequently the key figure in a pilfering operation. If the firm's paper work is slipshod, it is a simple matter for the clerk to team up with an outside trucker who removes the stolen merchandise along with the regular shipments. Inventory-control systems have also been outwitted. One department-store employee was able to steal 28 refrigerators, 14 gas ranges, and other bulky kitchen hardware by the simple expedient of nailing to the floor the wooden crates in

which the merchandise had been stored, thereby fooling checkers into thinking the heavy appliances were still inside.

Inside thefts come to light in odd ways. A warehouse employee in an Ohio city was turned in by his landlady, who was suspicious about the variety of merchandise stored in his room.

A worker in a building-supply company in South Carolina had acquired almost enough material to build his own house when fate betrayed him. An indulgent employer had lent him a company truck for transportation to and from work. One night the truck collided with a motorcycle. When police came to investigate, they found the vehicle crammed with stolen supplies. The total shortage came to \$17,000.

A NATIONALLY known battery manufacturer was dismayed by reports from dealers that they were being offered quantities of batteries at prices far cheaper than those at which he could furnish them. Investigation turned up three workers whose job it was to weed out defective batteries, which by company rule were supposed to be smashed to bits before being sold for salvage. During his first week in the plant, an investigator counted 120 barrels marked "salvage" in which only ten percent of the batteries were actually defective. The scrap dealer who picked them up was the "fence" who arranged for the nation-wide sale of the batteries. The racket had gone on for over a year and cost the company more than \$100,000.

Employee theft often starts in a casual way—simply because access to goods is easy and security loose. Pilferage is also alarmingly infectious. "Everybody was doing it" is a rationale frequently offered when the thief is caught. The average pilferer has had a blameless record in past employment, does not think of himself as a thief. He regards his act as a sort of informal sharing of the wealth. "This company is so rich I thought they'd never miss it," he is likely to say.

Last year at a branch department store [Continued on page 63]

GOLD



THE GREAT Spanish conquistadors who 400 years ago tramped into Florida in search of gold and glory are chief characters in one of history's most capricious dramas.

Ponce de León, as most everyone knows, failed to find his fabled fountain of youth. Pánfilo de Narváez drowned in a Gulf storm. Hernando de Soto died at the end of his 4,000-mile trek on the banks of the great river he discovered. Sweating under their burnished armor, battling Indians, disease, and terrain, they followed the lure of wealth to their death. Seeking

That Grows on Trees

Oranges, grapefruit, tangerines—Florida's citrus industry leads the world.

By JOHN SIKES

gold and failing to find it, they nevertheless *brought* gold to Florida—gold in the form of the first tiny seeds which gave birth to the State's multimillion-dollar citrus industry. Citrus trees appeared wherever Spanish settlements were made. Ponce de León himself may have planted some of the first seeds.

Today, as you drive through Florida, you'll see the legacy of the conquistadors. The orange groves begin about a third of the way down the peninsula. Mile after mile they stretch, on both sides of the road, the dark-green trees lined up in precise rows. The highway snakes lazily through this region, following the contour of the land. The delicate scent of orange blossoms floats in the warm air.

Here is the heart of Florida's citrus industry, the region producing 30 percent of the world supply of citrus fruits: a fourth of its oranges, 70 percent of its grapefruit, and 75 percent of its tangerine crop. Here armies of citrus workers equipped with automatic sprayers, trucks with two-way radios, portable testing laboratories, and special weather bulletins tend 650,000 acres of groves worth 1½ billion dollars.

Historians say that Christopher Columbus, in his second voyage in 1493, brought the first citrus plantings to the New World. In the centuries before him, Arabs, Genoese sailors, Romans, Crusaders—all had had a part in spreading the fruit throughout the Mediterranean world. Thousands of years earlier citrus plantings had been carried from Southeastern Asia to India, Persia, and thence to Northern Africa. By A.D. 1300, orange and lemon trees were found many places in Europe.

In the warm, semitropical land of the New World, the young trees thrived. In Florida, Indians carried the fruits into the interior, dropping the seeds in forested areas. By 1800, cultivated orange groves had spread across the gently rolling land near St. Augustine (the first permanent European settlement in the U.S.A.), Tampa Bay, and the St. Johns River. Growers began to ship fruit by boat to Northern cities, and if a youngster found an orange in his stocking on Christmas morning it was a treat indeed.

In the four centuries since that first citrus seed was planted in Florida soil, the industry has battled problems of weather, shipping, disease, and marketing. The first of these still exists. A severe freeze could wreck the industry. But only recently did growers band together to tackle other problems. When they did, the results were remarkable.

The story of the largest of these citrus-grower organizations begins one hot day in 1948. More than 4,500 growers had gathered in Winter Haven. They had plenty of problems. Plump, golden Valencia oranges still hung on thousands of trees, their market value less than the cost of picking them.

James C. Morton, a native Scot who had come to Florida in the boom '20s, was one of those who started the ball rolling. "Individually," he said, "we can do little to help industry-wide problems. Together we can." He outlined his plan cautiously. Florida growers are individualists.

"We can form a mutual association," he said. "Working together we can get new markets, help stabilize prices, sponsor research on crop diseases, develop new

products, and boost exports." The goals were attractive enough, and the plan Jim outlined seemed workable. Thus Florida Citrus Mutual was born.

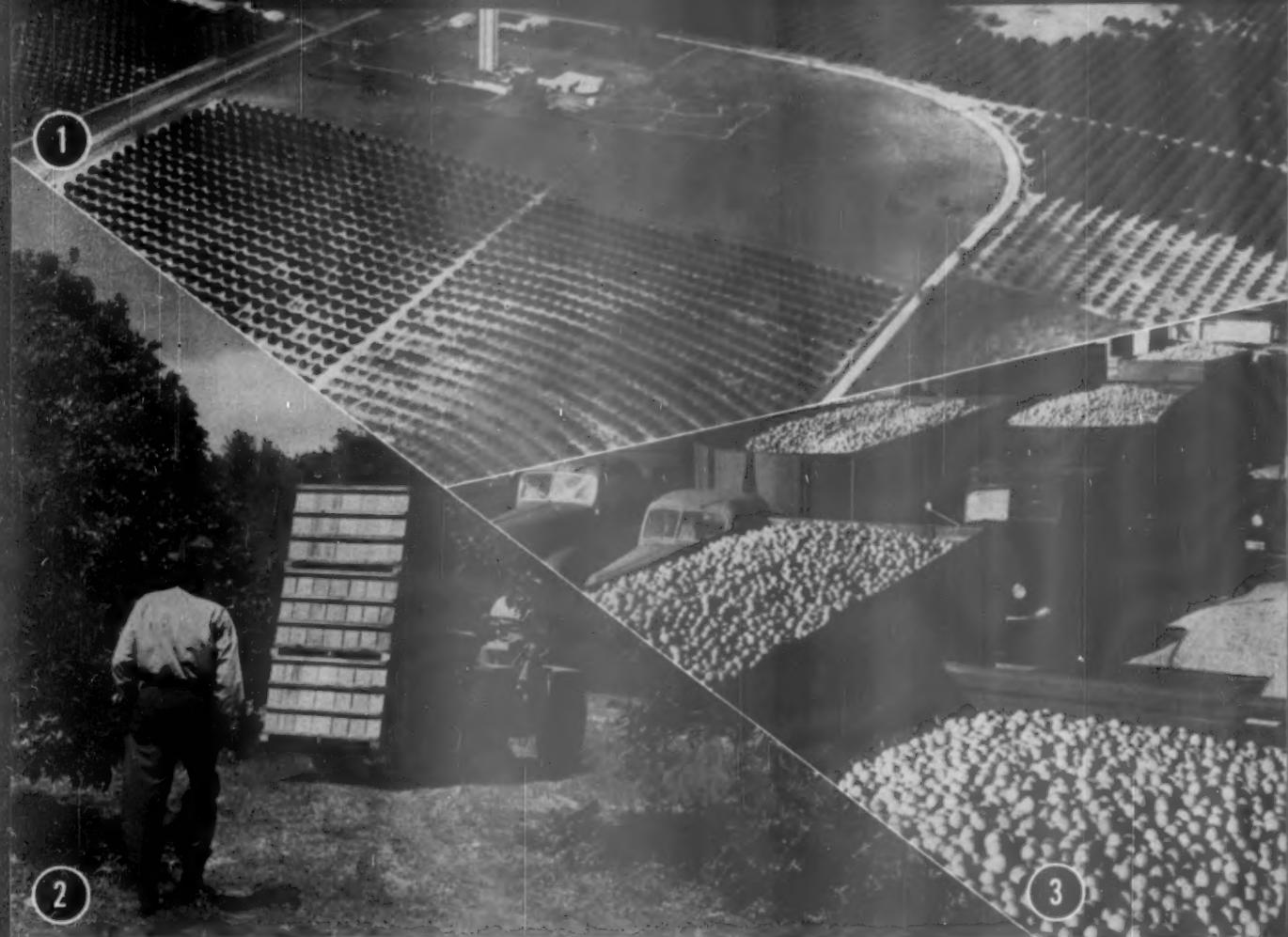
The plan worked. Twelve years ago the growers received 47 million dollars for the fruit hanging on their trees. The estimate of on-tree returns this year is 225 million dollars! And during these 12 years, Florida has rolled into the lead among citrus-producing States. Florida Citrus Mutual membership has soared to 10,000 growers whose groves yield about 90 percent of all Florida citrus.

Though Jim Morton, a Rotarian of Lake Wales, provided the spark, it was a young man named Robert W. Rutledge who made Mutual catch fire. Citrus legend says that Rutledge, fresh from Chicago, had never seen an orange growing on a tree until he joined Mutual in June, 1952. But he had good ideas, and he learned quickly. Three months later he became general manager of the young growers group. From that moment on the golden tide of Florida fruit has swiftly increased. The orange crop this year is estimated



Rotarian Jim Morton (left) sparked the world's largest citrus-grower organization. Robert W. Rutledge has been its general manager.

Oranges--Picked, Packed



1

2

3

From the air (1), Florida's 650,000 acres of citrus groves present a great green mosaic. These are orange groves in various stages of growth. Harvesting has become more and more mechanized (2), but picking still is done by hand. Picked when fully ripe, oranges are

trucked (3) to processing plants, where they are doused in tanks of water, scrubbed, rinsed, dried, culled by hand (4), graded for size, and packed into boxes (5). Florida produces 30 percent of the world's citrus. This year's orange crop is estimated at 93 million boxes.



4



5

...and Frozen

at 93 million boxes (there are one and three-fifths bushels to a box). That's a half dozen oranges for every man, woman, and child in the world!

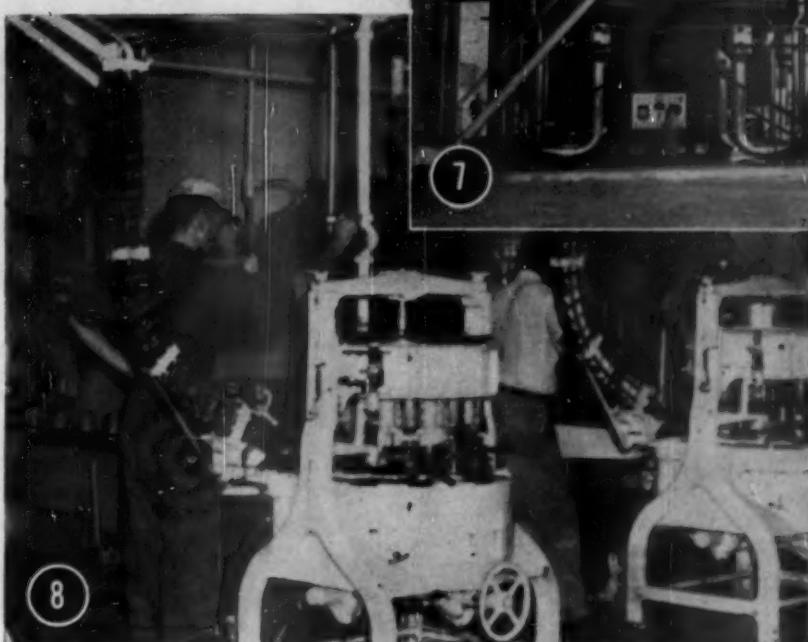
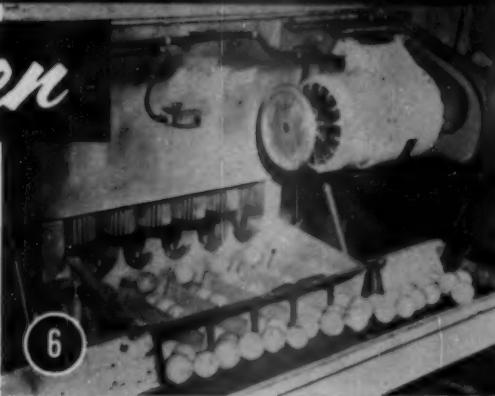
During his first three months with Mutual, Bob Rutledge shook hands with more than 4,000 citrus growers—in their groves, homes, and pack houses. He listened to their problems and saw them first-hand, then explained how a concerted effort by a large group of growers might solve many of the problems. Using the information he had gathered afield, he set out to find the best way to produce the best citrus. He also began a search for new products and new markets for old ones.

Sanctioned by Mutual's board, a 21-member, grower-elected group which includes Florida's citrus pioneers, Rutledge has set up 42 grower councils, representing every area in the Citrus Belt. These councils find "grass roots" solutions to citrus problems, give growers a means of pooling information and exchanging ideas on how to produce and market the best quality fruit.

He also has instituted a system of price information and market appraisal, domestic and foreign, to keep growers daily informed of the true market value of their fruit. From this data growers make their own marketing decisions.

Through these two plans the Florida citrus grower has become probably the best-informed agricultural producer in the world. His enlightenment, in turn, has helped buyers, packers, shippers, processors, and merchandisers. That the industry is stronger is illustrated by a survey conducted by Mutual in 1957-58, the year 11 successive freezes had cut Florida's orange crop by 20 percent. The survey revealed that the Farm Home Administration had received only 11 formal loan applications from citrus and vegetable growers in seven counties in the heart of the Citrus Belt.

The Florida Citrus Code, the "Bible" [Continued on page 52]



More than half of Florida's oranges are processed into concentrate. The juice is extracted by automatic machines (6). Huge evaporators (7) remove water from the juice, which is then frozen and vacuum packed (8) in tin cans. Kept in cold storage until used (9), the concentrate mixes into fresh juice with no loss of vitamins.



May Is for Miamiland



You and your family will stroll this famous Florida ocean front during Rotary's '60 Convention, the program of which this article previews.

MIAMILAND '60. Hats of flamingo pink, funnel shaped and made of foam rubber, have carried these words around the Rotary world since last May, when hundreds of Rotarians donned the gay chapeaux at the International Assembly and Convention and took them home.

Miamiland '60. Officers of Rotary International and of the Clubs have featured these words in their meetings and publications as they have urged Rotarians in all parts of the globe to join the trek to Miamiland.

Miamiland '60. Soon these words will become a reality for thousands of Rotary friends as they converge on southern Florida for Rotary's 51st international Convention May 29-June 2.

For many of you Miamiland '60 means a return to a favorite resort; for many others it means



passage again through a familiar port of entry to the U.S.A.; but to most of you it means a dream come true! For what traveller is there who has not envisioned seeing Miami and Miami Beach someday?

There you will see water-skiing beauties like those who graced the cover of *THE ROTARIAN* for November. You may also be one of the lucky ones chosen to feed the "educated" porpoises at Miami's 55-acre Seaquarium. Certainly you will want to enjoy the

By ALLIN W. DAKIN

Chairman of the 1960 Convention Committee, Allin W. Dakin is administrative dean of State University of Iowa in Iowa City. A Rotarian since 1944, he served as Third Vice-President of Rotary International in 1956-57. A member of the Boy Scout National Council, he holds the Silver Beaver and Eagle awards. Widely travelled, he once lived in Istanbul, Turkey, where he was bursar of a college.



charm and elegance of Vizcaya, the former Deering estate now open to the public as an art museum. Wherever you go in Florida, from its welcome stations on the border to its beaches of golden sand, you will feel the warm friendliness of Floridians.

Many Floridians—Rotarians of the host Clubs of Miami and Miami Beach, plus those of nine other Rotary Clubs in Greater Miami—have long been planning Convention hospitality and entertainment features for you. In the March issue of *THE ROTARIAN*, O. C. ("Jack") Corbin, Chairman of the Host Clubs Executive Committee, and Samuel F. Knowles, the Vice-Chairman, described some of these features. I have some last-minute notes on entertainment to add, but my main aim here is to give you a day-by-day look at the platform part of the Convention program.

The 51st Annual Convention will be an important business

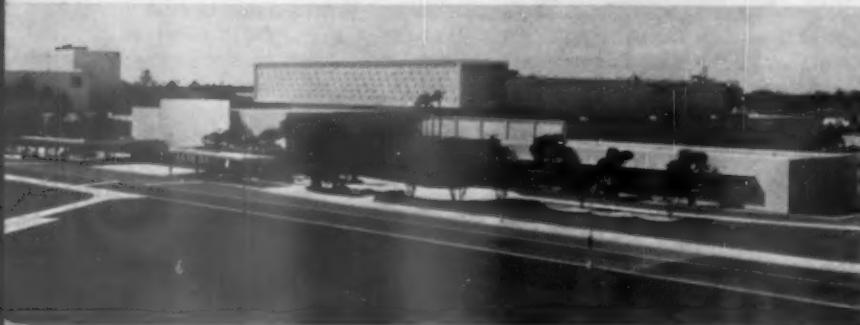
meeting. Some 300 Rotarians will be busy on *Saturday, May 28*, with the work of the Council on Legislation. If the day proves inadequate for proper consideration of the agenda of the Council, the session will continue on Sunday afternoon. The recommendations of the Council will be made to the Convention at the second plenary session.

Even though you are not a member of the Council, drop into the spectators section during the deliberations. You will see your District representative at work as you observe firsthand how proposals to alter Rotary's official documents and policies are carefully reviewed in the process of reaching recommendations for delegates to vote on.

The opening feature of the Convention will be a concert on *Sunday, May 29*, by the University of

nary session on *Monday, May 30*, at 9:30 A.M. will be Walter R. Jenkins, our genial song leader of Houston, Texas, and his accompanist, Thelma Lindsay. With that wonderful Florida air filling our lungs as we sing, "Vocational Service Day" will be under way. I am anxious to see that beautiful Convention Hall of Miami Beach packed with—how many shall I say?—15,000 to 20,000 Rotarians and their families singing with one great voice *Smile and the World Smiles with You*.

In the spirit of that song, we are then to be welcomed by an official of Dade County and the President of the Rotary Club of Miami. Rotary's distinguished Director from Argentina, Tristan E. Guevara, will respond to these welcomes. Again we shall hear from President Thomas, as he delivers his message on Rotary



Fully air conditioned and spacious, this will be the Convention Hall for Rotary's 1960 gathering.

Miami Symphony Orchestra. The curtain will go up at 8:30 P.M. The "Sunshine Twins," as I call Jack Corbin and Sam Knowles, have arranged for the concert to include the world premiere of a specially written composition dedicated to Rotary.

You will be thrilled, too, by the orchestra's colorful presentation of the ever-popular *El Amor Brujo* (or *Fire Dance*), by Manuel de Falla, renowned Spanish composer. Before the musical portion of the evening begins, our international President, Harold T. Thomas, in a brief opening address, will set the theme of the Convention: "Building Bridges of Friendship."

On hand to start our first plenary session on *Monday, May 30*, at 9:30 A.M. will be Walter R. Jenkins, our genial song leader of Houston, Texas, and his accompanist, Thelma Lindsay. With that wonderful Florida air filling our lungs as we sing, "Vocational Service Day" will be under way. I am anxious to see that beautiful Convention Hall of Miami Beach packed with—how many shall I say?—15,000 to 20,000 Rotarians and their families singing with one great voice *Smile and the World Smiles with You*.

world-wide, as he and his wife, May, saw it in their travels in many parts of the world in 1959-60. Much has happened in the world to affect Rotary in the past year, and you will want to hear what President Harold has to say about it.

At this Monday-morning session you will also have an opportunity to meet the RI Board of Directors for 1959-60. They will be introduced by President Thomas, who will also introduce on the stage the Past Presidents of Rotary International. Next will come the first business function, the presentation of nominations for President and Treasurer of Rotary International.

The Presidency we shall be de-



Edward V. ("Eddie") Rickenbacker, World War I flier, now top airline executive, will speak at session B Wednesday morning.



Victor Andrés Belaunde, Peru's Representative to the United Nations and President of the General Assembly, speaks Thursday.



Harold T. Thomas, President of Rotary International, delivers a message on Rotary worldwide at the opening session Monday.



J. Edd McLaughlin, Rotary's President for 1960-61, addresses the Convention on Thursday.



Beautiful hotels, swimming pools, lofty palm trees, miles of bayfront—all combine to make Miamiland. . . (Below) Miami Searium, 2½-million-dollar theater of marine wonders.



ciding will be for 1961-62, inasmuch as the President for 1960-61 was nominated and elected at the 1959 Convention (New York) in accord with legislation passed at the 1958 Convention (Dallas). The office of Treasurer will be for 1960-61. First-timers at a Rotary Convention will thus have their initial glimpse of the workings of RI as an association of Clubs around the world.

Following the dispatch of this business, there will come to the stage the first of our featured speakers. He will be a well-known business executive who will emphasize the vocational aspects of Rotary.

Immediately after the noon recess on Monday, present and past officers of RI will gather for a luncheon at 1 P.M. It will enable "classmates" of past years to reunite and pick up the threads of friendship since they last met. Chairman of this traditional luncheon gathering will be Joseph S. Selby, of Derby, England, a member of the 1960 Convention Committee.

Monday afternoon, from 2:30 to 4:30, will be filled with 53 vocational craft assemblies. Whatever your business or profession, these meetings will give you an opportunity to exchange ideas—"talk shop," if you like—with Rotarians around the world whose classifications are the same as or similar to your own. These assemblies, based as they are on a man's classification, stem from the heart of Rotary.

After your group meeting has ended, perhaps you will decide on a dip in the blue Atlantic or the milder waters of your hotel pool. Then off to your evening dinner, seeking out a famous restaurant of Miamiland. Or, if you are from overseas or a distant point in the U.S.A., you will find that Rotarians of near-by Clubs have opened their homes to you for a bit of relaxation, dinner, and a touch of that famous Southern hospitality.

These Florida hosts will remember to have their guests in Convention Hall by 9:30 for an evening of international entertainment. There will be music, singing, and dancing. You will

hear the famous *Maderas de mi Tierra* marimba band perform through the courtesy of the Government of Guatemala. Also, a wonderful group of entertainers, the *Hui O Na Mea Nui*, sponsored by Hawaii, and other delightful features.

Monday night promises to be short on sleep, but still on *Tuesday, May 31*, bright and early at 9 o'clock, the Convention sessions resume. Following reports of the General Secretary and the Treasurer, the Council on Legislation will make its recommendations on proposed legislation for action by the voting delegates.* This, Mr. Delegate, will be the most important session for you and your Club. If delegates must reconvene to complete action on proposed legislation, the time for reconvening will be established before adjournment of the legislative session.

Tuesday afternoon the men are to gather in group assemblies to discuss Club administration. These are lively sessions—there will be 39 of them—for Club Presidents and Club Secretaries, Classification Committeemen, Club-bulletin editors, song leaders, and others, with each participant going to an assembly geared to the size of his Club. The leaders of these assemblies will have met Tuesday morning for breakfast to make plans.

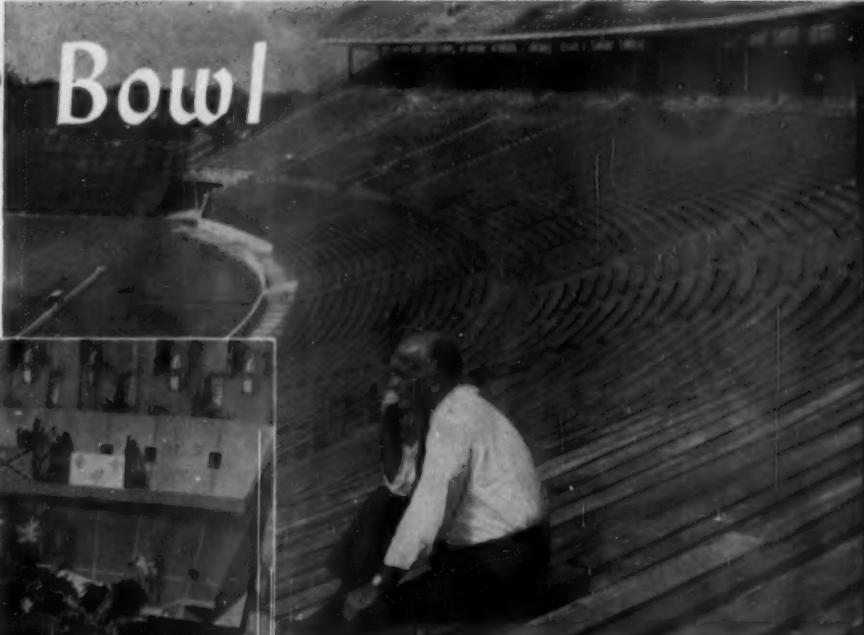
WHILE the men are thus occupied, the ladies are to be treated to a fashion show. You know, fellow Rotarians, that your ladies will look to you to be generous with your pocketbooks as their thoughts turn to the latest fashions. With dads and mothers busy elsewhere, sons and daughters will journey to famed Crandon Park and the Searium for an afternoon of fun.

Tuesday will end on a high note of fellowship, as seven Fellowship Dinners are to be held that evening in hotel dining rooms. You will be able to purchase tickets for the Dinner of your choice at the time and place of your registration. One of these Dinners—the Dixie Dinner—is ex-

*See *I Was a Voting Delegate*, by Jack H. Porter, on page 30, and *For Action at Miami*, on page 62.—Eos.

The Orange Bowl

Ernest E. Seiler, entertainment producer for the Convention, uses miniature "props" in planning the feature *Florida under Five Flags*.



Sitting in the renowned Orange Bowl, "Ernie" Seiler looks out on the vast "stage" he will fill with 3,000 people for the colorful pageant.

pected to attract 3,000 people!

Before I tell you about Wednesday, let me assure you that this year we are going to have our usually fine musical interludes at the plenary sessions. Monday morning the Chattanooga Boys Choir of 40 voices will sing. Wednesday we shall hear that entertaining Rotary couple Del and Ruth Fahrney, who have captivated audiences along the Pacific Coast with their songs of the American West. On Thursday we shall hear another fine group, the Opera Guild of Greater Miami under the leadership of Arturo di Fillipi.

Now to Wednesday, June 1. It is to be "International Service Day," one of the high lights of the Convention. In the morning we are to hear a world-famous aviator, American war hero, and top airline executive, Captain Edward V. ("Eddie") Rickenbacker. At a time when jet speed has made neighbors of people separated by oceans, an address by Captain Eddie will be illuminating for all of us.

With our thinking given a world-wide turn by Captain Rickenbacker, we'll be appropriately

oriented for the next feature, a dramatic presentation entitled *Building Bridges of Friendship*. Its several scenes and accompanying narration will extend our understanding and appreciation of Rotary service around the world, and spotlight for us some of the major areas in which Rotary's efforts can bring vast improvement. A production no Convention-goer will want to miss!

Wednesday afternoon, as Past Presidents of Rotary International gather for their traditional luncheon, thousands of Rotarians, wives, sons, and daughters will put the "Building Bridges of Friendship" theme to work by attending the International Friendship Meetings. There will be four of them, each focused on specific parts of the world. You go to the one your interest leads you to attend.

The spectacle of the Convention is in store for us on Wednesday evening. You've heard of the Orange Bowl? Well, it is there that our entertainment producer, "Ernie" Seiler, producer of the Orange Bowl Festival, will have converted the football field into a gigantic stage. On it, with a

cast of some 3,000 persons, will be presented for the first time an extravaganza of the four-century history of *Florida under Five Flags*. A night to remember!

The final session will begin Thursday, June 2, at the customary morning hour. The President for 1961-62 and the Treasurer will have been elected on Monday, but on Thursday will come the election of Directors, District Governors, and other officers. President Harold Thomas will deliver a brief message, and will then introduce our President for 1960-61, J. Edd McLaughlin, of Ralls, Texas. He will present his Board of Directors and will then tell us something of his hopes and plans for his year. This final session will also feature an address by the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Victor Andrés Belaunde, of Peru.

All this awaits you and members of your family, Mr. Rotarian, in Miamiland, a fabulous place that men and Nature have worked together to produce. Yet, you will find your stay in this extraordinary playland less costly than in most cities. So, come, bring your family. Join me in Miamiland!



By JACK H. PORTER
Rotarian, Winnetka, Ill.

SHOULD your membership in your Rotary Club be based upon your place of residence?

Do you care what the provisions are for terminating the membership of an active member in your Club?

Are you satisfied with the attendance requirements for past service and senior active members as they now stand?

Do you think the Object of Rotary is a good statement of our purpose? Would you change it?

For many months Rotarians of the world have been discussing these questions, and 34 others like them, in their Clubs and Conferences. Now, on the last day of May, they are going to discuss them some more—maybe at times

* The booklet of proposed legislation for the 1960 Convention contains 35 Proposed Enactments and three Proposed Resolutions, these comprising all the proposals received by the General Secretary of Rotary International in time for inclusion in the booklet. The final date for submitting Proposed Enactments was April 1, 1959. As no final date is specified by RI By-Laws for submitting Proposed Resolutions, proposals submitted three more (as of March 30, 1960). Others may still be submitted to the General Secretary during the Convention. A proposal to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of RI, or the Standard Club Constitution, is an Enactment; a proposal which expresses the opinion of the Convention, or establishes or revokes a policy or procedure without amending any of these documents, is a Resolution.—Eds.

I WAS A VOTING

A Rotary legislator of '58 puts the '60 voting session at

with heat but certainly always with sincerity—and then they are going to *decide* them. This they are going to do in the 1960 Convention of Rotary International in Miami-Miami Beach, Florida, which will have 38 or more pieces of proposed legislation before it.* How I wish I could be there!

Who am I? Just an average Rotarian who two years ago had the great thrill of being a voting delegate—and never quite got over it. My classification is "electrical appliances—retail." I've been a member of my Club since May, 1947. I'm neither the oldest nor the youngest member. Our Club isn't big and it isn't small—it has 65 members. I've attended only three Conventions of RI—which is nothing compared to the records of many of my Rotary friends and perhaps nothing compared to yours. So, right off the bat, you know I'm no expert.

But I do care about the way Rotary's rules and regulations are formed, and, as I've indicated, I know the rôle of the voting delegate from firsthand experience.

It is the practice of my Club to send its President-Elect to the Convention, and in 1958 I was "it." Dallas, Texas, was the Convention site, and, as legislative action is taken in even-numbered years, there would be a legislative session, and I would be "credentialed" to it. Along with me, as an alternate, would go Bill Wente, my Vice-President-Elect.

Bill and I headed for Dallas bent on enjoying to the full the fellowship and entertainment of the gathering. The Texas barbecue, the Sunday-night musical, the opening plenary session, the group assemblies—we took in all these events on the opening days and of course took in the President's Ball on Monday night. It ended an hour or so after midnight, so we lost some sleep, but the following morning at 9 o'clock we were in our seats in Conven-

tion Hall, along with nearly 3,000 other delegates, ready to go to work on the proposed legislation. In the balcony were hundreds of Rotary folks as spectators.

We acted on 49 items and our session stretched way past the luncheon hour. If anyone had told us that we would stay in our seats from 9 A.M. till nearly 2 in the afternoon, listening to, taking part in, and being completely entranced by the proceedings, we would have said he had been affected by the Texas sun.

What is there about a Rotary lawmaking session that gets under a man's skin? Actually, I was stirred up about it weeks before I left for the Convention. A voting delegate is the voice of his Rotary Club in the legislative affairs of Rotary International. That's no small responsibility. The rules say that each Club is entitled to send one delegate for each 50 members, or a major fraction thereof, honorary members excepted. At least one delegate may be sent by each Club.

TO BE ABLE to speak accurately for my Club at Dallas took some advance preparation. Obviously I had to know its position on each proposal. Club meetings devoted to discussions of the Enactments and Resolutions helped. We studied them all. We took the longest look at items affecting attendance rules or membership requirements. So by the time I left for Dallas I was keyed up about my rôle as a legislator and ready to vote in keeping with the position of my Club.

Every Club, every Rotarian, can do some advance study of legislation, as a copy of Rotary International's booklet containing Proposed Enactments and Resolutions goes to the Secretary of every Club. In May, 1959, the booklet for the 1960 Convention in Miami and Miami Beach was published.

DELEGATE

Miami in focus with some memories.

Whether or not you'll be a voting delegate in Miami, get a copy of this booklet and look it over. Read especially the background information on the items. You will learn the intent of each proposal and its effect not only on Rotary's official documents, but also on your Rotary Club and its members.

As an example of how the individual Rotarian can be directly affected by a piece of legislation, take a look at Proposed Enactment 60-32. It's coming up for a vote at the '60 Convention. Proposed by a Swedish Rotary Club, it is titled: "To amend the provisions relating to termination of active membership in a Club."

If adopted, this proposal would permit an active member who has lost his classification and thus is subject to termination of his membership to continue as a member for the duration of the current half-year period. Is this a good idea? The answer must come from your Club and mine and the 10,500 other Clubs.

When the informed delegate finally gets down to business at the legislative session, what is he faced with? A "cut and dried" type of meeting? Well, there are floor rules to be followed, but they are invoked only to keep things moving. Anyone who sat in on the legislative session at Dallas knows these meetings are fair, free, and democratic. There was lively debate there—in fact, a couple of the



go-rounds were vigorous enough to be called arguments—but Rotary fellowship and common sense always come into play to lubricate the frictions.

You can always count on a bit of humor, too, to help smooth the way. It happened a few times at Dallas. On one occasion, when discussion had become an airing of differences of opinion, a delegate asked the Chairman for permission to speak. He got it, walked to a floor microphone, and began his remarks something like this: "I'm from a little Club of only 16 members, and if you fellows think I'm scared, you're right!" The laughter that followed eased a taut situation.

It is this right of the individual to be heard, to express his own or his Club's position on any proposal, that is at the heart of the democratic process of Rotary's rule-making procedures. This is not to minimize the importance of that important body known as the Council on Legislation. It meets on Saturday and, if need be, on Sunday preceding the Convention and considers all proposed legislation. Then it reports its

recommendations to the voting delegates of the Convention.

The Council is composed of some 300 Rotarians from every part of the world. The largest segment of it is made up of representatives of each Rotary District elected by the District. This deliberative body came into existence more than a quarter century ago when it became apparent that the Convention had grown too large for adequate study and deliberation of the many proposals coming before it.

Over the years, I am sure, the advice of the Council has been adopted more often than it has been rejected, but do not conclude from this that the Convention is a rubber stamp. At Dallas, for example, it "reversed" three decisions of the Council. This right to reverse the "experts" is, in my opinion, fundamental to Rotary's democratic administrative methods.

It's when a Rotarian, from Iowa, Indonesia, or Israel, is standing at a Convention microphone, his knees shaking a little, perhaps, and is "speaking his piece" in behalf of his Club that we see it most clearly: *Rotary International is its Clubs*.

Soon Rotarians of the world will gather for the 1960 Convention. The Proposed Enactments and Resolutions to be considered at the legislative session are presented elsewhere in this issue [pages 62-63]. Some of them, all of them, could become a permanent part of Rotary's documents. Does your Club want them to? Do you?

If you have yet to attend a legislative session of a Convention of Rotary International, fill that gap in your Rotary life in Miami this month. It will thrill you!

At the 1958 Convention in Dallas, Tex., nearly 3,000 voting delegates sit absorbed in legislative proceedings made up of 49 items.





'Featherbedding'

Steam-era work rules are a menace to U.S. railroads.

Says Daniel P. Loomis

President, Association of American Railroads

ARE there "unnecessary" jobs on the U.S.A. railroads? The question is an old one which has become more and more acute as technological changes sweep the rail industry. In the case of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, involving 40,000 of the 800,000 railroad workers covered by agreements currently under negotiation, management and union leaders recently agreed to arbitrate wage issues. Mediation is under way in other wage disputes. But that still leaves the controversy over "featherbedding." Here the leading spokesman for each side gives his reasons for or against major proposals for work-rule changes. Your letters of comment are welcome.

—The Editors

MANAGEMENT'S reasons for revising present railroad work practices can be summed up in these indisputable facts:

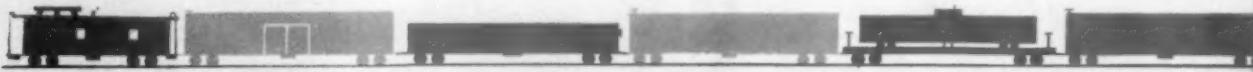
—Changes in work rules have lagged far behind advances in railroad technology.

—Outmoded work rules now exact millions in pay for work not done or not needed.

—Realistic revisions are urgently needed to counter several alarming trends. Since World War II the rail share of intercity freight traffic has dropped from 67 percent to 45 percent. The rail share of commercial passenger

traffic has dropped from 73 percent to 31 percent. In the process 600,000 jobs have disappeared and vital public services have been lost forever.

Only new peaks of operating efficiency can level off or reverse these downturns. Union officials and others in this industry face only one choice, for trains certainly cannot be operated just to provide jobs. This choice lies between continued resistance to change with continued traffic and job declines, or co-operative action to achieve greater efficiency, better service, and increased job security.



The featherbedding myth obscures the safety issue.

Says George E. Leighty

Chairman, Railway Labor Executives' Association

ONE OF the first things every schoolboy learns in his study of economics is that the productivity record of any group of workers is a reliable index of whatever "featherbedding" may exist among them. It's an economic axiom that in an industry where make-work practices prevail, output per man-hour lags behind that of workers in more efficiently operated industries.

The Association of American Railroads, through its high-powered advertising and public-relations consultants, recently has been trying to change the laws of economics. Many of you have seen

the advertisements run by the railroads in their multimillion-dollar propaganda campaign. They accuse railroad employees of "featherbedding" at an alleged cost of 500 million dollars a year.

These charges, I say without qualification, are completely untrue. U. S. Government statistics reveal that railroad workers, instead of trailing in output, for many years have been among the most productive workers in the world. The Joint Economic Committee of Congress, for example, has released statistics showing that between 1920 and 1956 productivity of railroad workers—



Today's top negotiator for 600,000 "nonoperating" railroad workers, George E. Leighty launched his 38-year career in the railroad industry as an agent-telegrapher in Lead Plant, So. Dak. He became active in union work in 1917, and since then has helped to win a 40-hour work week, union shop, and medical benefits for many U. S. rail workers.

—Myth or Menace?

In proposing long-overdue changes in work rules, railroad management seeks nothing more than a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. We intend to do everything in our power to encourage union co-operation toward this end. Yet we feel an obligation to the public to set the record straight on misrepresentations being circulated on this effort.

First, the problems posed by outmoded work practices in railroads have been recognized by practically every public group that has examined this situation. Nonpartisan study has been urged by several Presidential Emergency Boards, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Association of State Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, and the Senate Commerce Committee.

The railroads themselves have

recently made detailed studies of how featherbedding works out in practice. These show that more than 500 million dollars a year is being paid for work not done or not needed.

Management has offered to open these studies to analysis by any authoritative public group. In fact, since February, 1959, we have tried to get the leaders of the five train-operating unions to join in such an objective analysis. They have refused.

Labor leaders who pretend that featherbedding does not exist are fooling themselves and misleading the public.

Featherbedding is largely concentrated in train-operating positions and takes many different forms. For example, 40-year-old rules still require payment of a basic day's [Continued on page 55]



Daniel P. Loomis, chief spokesman for railroad management, brings an extensive background in law and railroad labor negotiation—both in private industry and government—to his present position as president of the 110-member Association of American Railroads. Born in Vermont, educated at Union College and at Harvard, he lives in Washington.

measured by traffic hauled per man-hour of work—rose by 236 percent. In the same period, productivity per man-hour in business and industry generally rose by only 126 percent.

Figures from the Interstate Commerce Commission show that rail traffic in 1957 was 75 percent above what it had been in 1921—but in the same period rail employment and man-hours had been cut almost in half.

Some time ago I invited Daniel P. Loomis, president of the Association of American Railroads, to substantiate his claim that "featherbedding" in the railroad industry costs half a billion dollars a year. His answer hasn't been forthcoming and I'm not surprised. On November 1, 1959, the railroads requested rules changes which allegedly will eliminate 500 million dollars' worth of "waste-

ful" practices in the industry. At the same time they released the only breakdown I have seen of this fantastic figure. At last we can determine just how they arrived at it.

This is what the railroads are seeking:

1. To cut the earnings of railroad workers, which already trail those of workers of similar skills in other industries, by 500 million dollars a year.

2. To wipe out protective labor conditions which have existed for many years under agreements negotiated with the unions and to replace them with "the unrestricted right" for management to do whatever it pleases in its dealings with the workers.

3. To increase railroad profits by eliminating jobs and operating rules which are essential to safety.

First, say the railroads, more

than 200 million dollars of "waste" is made up of the wages now paid to firemen in the freight and yard service, whom the railroads want to eliminate. But can such positions safely be eliminated? No, firemen on diesels today are more necessary than ever before—and the rising accident rate of U. S. railroads provides ample reason. To see just how unrealistic and dangerous and paradoxical this proposal really is, note that the railroads are *not* asking to remove firemen from passenger trains. Yet the rate books of all major insurance companies classify work in passenger service much safer than work in freight and yard service.

True, the fireman no longer "tends fires" any more than a sailor still handles sails on an ocean liner. But his work of serving as [Continued on page 59]

HOW TO KEEP EXECUTIVES

IT IS my job to know what kind of men have the makings of executives. Statistics derived from deep research into this problem tend to prove that there are all too few men who have the ingredients—in basic capacity, in maturity, in personality, in adjustment, in breadth of interests, and in general motivation.

If you are one of them, remember that neither your company nor the basic economy can afford to spare you from a rigorous life that can cause sickness, emotional stress, and even death.

So: give yourself a break—give yourself the best climate that will help you survive, and survive in your executive capacity!

Helps in shaping your environment can be learned from studies I have made on more than 200 sturdy survivors of the executive suite. All have achieved and maintained a strong measure of success at the executive level and are surviving without serious physical or psychophysical problems. These men have learned how to create the proper climate both within and without themselves.

Some of the conditions described are common to nearly all of them. Others, while common to less than a majority, brought forth agreement when expressed to the remainder as possible suggestions for the future.

No foibles or eccentricities are included and most of the conditions described are in evidence in the majority of cases.

For clearer understanding, the elements in this executive climate may be classified as follows:

1. The physical environment: the desk, chair, office conditions.

2. The human environment: the people around these executives—subordinates, colleagues, superiors, groups—and how they are handled.

3. The inner environment: the attitudes and habits which characterize these executives.

Starting with physical factors, let me point out first that their importance has often been underestimated. The executive task involves extremely varied duties, is subject to frequent interruptions, requires intense but short spans of attention, cannot be routinized readily.

So, a comfortable swivel chair with smooth-running casters becomes a necessity instead of a luxury. The executive must reach, turn, lean over, and move readily along his work surfaces. To do this he must have a chair which has fully adjustable features. It is for this reason, and not for prestige purposes, that surviving executives provide themselves with good-posture chairs.

Conference-type desks fill a real need and are not a fad or foible. Their larger surface for spreading out more reference material is a necessity. The overhang provides space where conferees can take notes.

Adjustable height is also essential to permit the executive a proper overview of his work.

The new modular furniture has contributed materially to personal efficiency. Back and side working surfaces with drawers and files below provide additional access areas for reference materials as well as additional work surface where different projects may be kept accessible when some emergency temporarily distracts attention.

And there will usually be a clock placed where it is a constant reminder to visitors that time is passing—and time is expensive.

More and more we see high levels of illumination in executive suites. Poor light can be fatiguing.

Many executives need frequent drinks of water . . . so the water carafe is common in offices. Sometimes we see water coolers or small refrigerators.

Offices are usually arranged so that the executive cannot be seen or heard from the waiting room or reception area. A hall or receptionist's desk separates him from his callers.

The temperature will often be on the cool or cold side if the executive has control over the room temperature. Personal efficiency drops rapidly when the wet bulb temperature rises above 80 degrees.

THESE executives limit their accessibility by telephone. This is desirable because interruptions are a constant irritant in their type of work. But this necessitates excellent tact and courtesy by the secretary or switchboard operator.

Some executives schedule their appointments not only for a starting time, but also for an ending time. The secretary usually issues a reminder that another appointment is due as the end of the appointment time is approaching.

In general, the physical environment that creates a desirable climate for survival is one which lends itself to the greatest efficiency in the kind of work the executive does. It eases the problems associated with rapidly changing duties, frequent deadlines, allowance for necessary emergencies, and need for intense concentration in problem solution.



About the Author

Bentley Barnabas is founder-president of Associated Personnel Technicians, which aids 231 companies in personnel matters. Since 1945 it has been responsible for testing and placement of more than 100,000 individuals in more than 100 different types of occupations. A Rotarian of Wichita, Kans., the author holds an M.S. in industrial psychology from Kansas State, has two children.

ALIVE-By Bentley Barnabas

Next we survey the "human" factors that create a favorable climate for executive survival. How do these executives shape this aspect of their environment toward better, more favorable conditions?

First, they expect subordinates to "bunch their problems," and to narrow down the possible solutions. Some insist that the subordinate submit only two alternatives and that he recommend one of them. The prime purpose is training in good decision making and risk taking, but a by-product is improved efficiency.

When two subordinates have a conflict of interests or opinions, they are expected to face each other in the presence of the boss and state the case objectively. Talking separately to the two conflicting parties can cause misunderstandings and latent feuding.

WE frequently hear it said that the "boss wants things yesterday." It is true that these executives expect subordinates to take for granted occasional changes in the priority of projects and assignments. If they decide that something they wanted yesterday must be put aside for something they wanted day before yesterday, they expect the change to be accepted!

To facilitate good communications and teamwork, executives are tending more and more to have regular staff meetings. Some make it a practice to rotate the chairmanship to give training to junior executives and to assure that the meetings go right ahead when the top executive is not available.

There have been criticisms of staff meetings as a tool of management, but these criticisms stem from improperly conducted meetings or ones in which good executive attitudes (as discussed here) are not in evidence.

In general, surviving executives seem to have the insight to know that their own emotional balance and that of subordinates is furthered by orderly attack on the problems of business. They encourage objective attitudes and avoid recriminative discussions of errors.

How is your
climate for
survival?
Check on it now.

Turn
the
Page

In working with colleagues, they make it plain that they feel the group is supremely above each individual. They use the word "we" rather than the word "I" in advancing ideas.

In this connection, it is irritating to an objective observer to witness television and movie dramas that describe executive suites as the seat of much petty political maneuvering and sparring for position. You may be assured that the executives who survive do not indulge in this type of behavior and that they discourage it in others. They are aware when such shenanigans are in progress and they do not approve. There are many instances in which a man did not survive at the executive level simply because he practiced petty politics and got caught at it!

And, as was indicated earlier, while an executive cannot demand good attitudes from his colleagues he can and does exemplify such attitudes.

How do these executives handle their superiors? Well, for one thing, most of them learned how their bosses wanted them to behave as they came up the line. They continue these attitudes as they face new superiors: they group their problems, they narrow down their solutions to problems, they face conflict objectively, and they give hearty co-operation to a program whether they had originally subscribed to it or not.

THEY learned that "yes" men do not really rise in the esteem of their superiors. In contrast to the kind of claptrap that has been written about "the organization man," these executives were not required to be overconforming nor did they have to act like vegetables as they made their way up. Successful, surviving executives do not expect their middle-management subordinates to act in that manner.

Of course, when nonconformist approaches are broached, (a) they are expected to be presented only after full forethought and careful research, (b) the ideas must not propose a gain or improvement in one division of the company at a disproportionate cost or effort to another, and (c) they must be presented with tact. Often an idea has to be modified to gain acceptance.

To say that these simple disciplines for creative thinking are productive of overconformity or inbreeding of ideas is false. It denotes ignorance of the real life and actual environment in which sound decisions are made.

The surviving executives we have observed may slow their superiors down before disagreeing with them on a major matter. This is not being a "yes" man—it's simply being a good salesman! No good executive risks being a "yes" man when he sees error in the making. He will not place himself in the

questionable position of having agreed with something that he felt sure would turn out badly.

In his work with his superiors, the executive seeks coaching, asks to have error pointed out, is quick to say "I goofed" when he makes a mistake, and does not waste time with alibis.

One other aspect of the "human" environment characterizes these surviving executives: group contacts. Here they reflect friendliness with the social groups within their companies, but generally avoid intimacy since it could be easily misunderstood.

In civic, social, and welfare work, the busiest executives expect the paid staff (if there is one) of the organization to carry the maximum burden while they contribute the force of position, decision, and determination—and, of course, money. The organizations they select for such activity are usually strong in their structure. Good executives seldom

are willing to identify themselves with invertebrate, loosely federated movements.

In group contacts, both within and without the company, these surviving executives frequently use mass methods to communicate with all those who depend upon or relate to their own decisions.

So much for the "human" factors in this desirable executive climate. Next we must look at some expressed inner attitudes.

Most executives who have survived have developed the habit of staying comfortably within their deadlines. They have learned to their sorrow that a fire-alarm bell may ring just ahead of some deadline date. And some of them accept no appointments on the day before they are leaving town on a trip.

Not uncommon is the practice of these men to schedule a period of 30 minutes to an hour a day for just sitting, thinking, [Continued on page 52]

Check List for Executive Survival

If you can conscientiously answer "Yes" to most of these questions in each category, you are doing the things that most good executives do to keep their environment and their attitudes at the maximum for survival as executives and as living human beings!

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Your Chair:

Does it have adjustments for:

- (a) Floor-to-seat level?
- (b) Vertical back?
- (c) Horizontal back?

Yes No

- Do you avoid "playing politics" in the business? _____
- Do you recognize that a top executive staff is a "team"—not just individuals? _____
- Do you invest as much effort in an idea advanced by someone else as to one you advanced? _____
- Do you study the effect of your ideas and plans on other divisions or departments before advancing them? _____

Your Desk:

Is it conference type (or some modification)? _____

Have you adjusted the height of your desk? _____

Do you have other work space besides your desk? _____

Do you have additional storage or file space? _____

Miscellaneous:

Do you have a clock your visitors can see? _____

Do you have high levels of general illumination? _____

Do you have a drink of water handy? _____

Have you studied the location of references, files, etc., to be sure they are most conveniently located? _____

Is your room temperature below 80 degrees? _____

Are visitors unable to look into your office? _____

Do you, at times, limit your accessibility by phone? _____

Do you arrange to schedule appointments for an ending as well as a beginning? _____

- Superiors:
- Do you "bunch" your problems before taking them to the boss? _____
- Do you expect that your ideas will be modified before being put into effect? _____
- Do you raise objections (tactfully, of course) to ideas of the boss with which you do not agree? _____
- Do you seek suggestions from your boss and invite correction and "coaching"? _____

Group Contacts:

- Do you investigate organizations as to merit and structure before identifying with them? _____
- Do you expect the "paid staff" (if there is one) to do most of the groundwork in outside organizations? _____
- Do you avoid piling up conflicting deadlines? _____
- Are you careful to assure that you are doing a good job of communicating with groups with which you are working? _____

THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Subordinates:

Do you have them "bunch" their problems? _____

Do they bring full information to a conference? _____

Do they know that you expect them to suggest a solution to a problem they bring to you? _____

If two subordinates are in conflict on a matter, do you require them to discuss it with you together? _____

Do you have staff meetings? _____

Can you honestly say that you do not dominate such meetings? _____

Do you rotate chairmanship of such meetings? _____

Do your subordinates feel that you are more interested in "what is right" than "who is right"? _____

THE INNER ENVIRONMENT

Do you allow yourself comfortable margins against deadlines? _____

Do you give yourself at least 30 minutes a day for just thinking and planning? _____

Do you take problems and conflicts for granted? _____

Do you have an inner realization that there will never come a time when life will be without problems? _____

Can you substitute action for emotion? _____

Are you more likely to become angry than frightened? _____

Under stress, do you write down the problems faced? _____

Do you regularly review the priority of problems? _____

Do you handle potentially difficult face-to-face problems immediately, when possible? _____

He Wants to Know Why

Unusual
Rotarians

Executive, novelist, inventor, composer, adventurer is this 1960 'universal man.'

By CHESTER S. DAVIS

Newspaper Feature Writer
Rotarian, Winston-Salem, N. C.

IT HAS BEEN rumored, although never proved, that Agnew H. Bahnson, Jr., is capable of sitting quietly for as long as five minutes at a time. His fellow Rotarians of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, are inclined to doubt it. But when they discuss Agnew—and they often do—they talk as men who are cautiously willing to believe almost anything.

Some of the elder members, including Past Club President Agnew H. Bahnson, Sr., have watched this young man over the past 44 years. In that time they have seen him compose music, paint portraits, climb mountains, write a novel, patent a number of mechanical brain children, operate a highly successful business, and explode into various fields of scientific, economic, and political interest.

Sitting still, therefore, is not a Bahnson characteristic. Because he is a philosophic man the "whys" of life intrigue him, and because he also is an intensely practical man his constant drive is to provide an answer for each "why."

As president of the Bahnson Company, perhaps the largest U. S. manufacturer of industrial air-conditioning and specialized equipment for the textile industry, he's well employed this blend of imagination and practicality. To date, the talented tinkerer holds more than 50 patents and patent applications. A good many of his inventions are used in basic equipment manufactured by his company. And several years ago he found time to build an amateur radio transmitter hailed by experts in the field.

Involved in world trade, a keen student of international affairs, he is honestly disturbed by mankind's inability to discover some means for achieving a lasting peace. So he wrote a novel.

His book, *The Stars Are Too High*, published by Random House last year, turns on the dilemma which confronts four men who perfect a truly superior space ship. Dare they give their discovery to any nation and trigger another arms race?

In this remarkably tight and fast-paced first novel, Agnew emphasizes the need for new and more effective means for settling world disputes. In his customary fashion he offers an answer.

At the present time he is working on a play about a modern-day Rip Van Winkle.

Unlike so many "practical" businessmen, Agnew is attracted by the strange and wonderful. Last July, for example, he sponsored lectures by parapsychol-

ogist Dr. Rolf Alexander, who once applied the minds of his audience to dissipating a cloud cover over Winston-Salem. (The sky cleared.)

What makes conservative friends most uneasy is the fact that Agnew often manages to pull a rabbit out of one or another of his strange hats. Once, at a party, a pack of cigarettes fell to the floor, prompting a discussion of gravity. Agnew shortly thereafter established the Institute of Field Physics at the University of North Carolina as the clearinghouse for world-wide research into this mysterious and important subject.

His intellectual curiosity bounces like corn in a popper. One day he will be organizing a citizens committee to consider long-range international problems. The next he will be working in a high-voltage laboratory trying to explain a strange phenomenon.

His physical energy is just as abundant. He climbed the Matterhorn before he was 21 and another difficult Alpine peak when he was 41. He flies his own plane on both hunting and business trips.

But he has tranquil moments. When his daughter Karen was born, he composed a lullaby. He also composed music later played by the Winston-Salem Symphony and a litany used in the Home Moravian Church. He paints portraits of his children.

In odd moments he plays tennis, races sports cars, and enlivens any party he attends.

Agnew terms himself a "jack of all trades." He is better described as a middleman between pure knowledge and the everyday world.

Agnew H. Bahnson autographs a copy of his first novel for a fan. The book deals with a revolutionary space ship.



An Atom Bomb for Everyone



In less than five years, ten more nations could have their own atomic bombs.

By HOWARD SIMONS

When, on February 13, France detonated a nuclear device in the Sahara Desert, she joined the United States, Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R. in the exclusive "club" of atomic-weapon nations. Will Red China be next to join, as some observers are predicting? Especially timely in light of the French development and the Chinese prophecy is this article, which is an abridgment of an article titled World-Wide Capabilities for Production and Control of Nuclear Weapons appearing in a recent issue of Daedalus, the Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. We reproduce this portion of it with the permission of that publication. Whether or not one accepts the course of action recommended, the findings presented are well worth pondering. Perhaps no other message could better serve to dramatize the urgent need for "the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace." Your comments will be welcome.—EDITORS.

THE THREAT that many nations now without nuclear weapons will soon acquire them is profoundly disquieting to many thoughtful men. Today, three nations possess such weapons—tomorrow, the number may be four, five, six, or more. This trend has been characterized in the press as arising from a desire for membership in the "atomic club"; scientists refer to it as the "nth country problem."

Whenever the problem has been discussed, it has aroused fear. Thus, John Foster Dulles wrote in 1957 that "Without safeguards, such weapons might in the future get into the hands of irresponsible dictators and be used as a form of blackmail." More recently, U. S. physicist David Inglis has written, "The nightmare of a future with many nations capable of wreaking nuclear havoc and touching off the end of civilization has been haunting thinking men for several years."

Nuclear-energy programs are being developed in many nations. Whether these peaceful efforts become part of, or give rise to, nuclear-weapons programs is still an open question. At least five bombless nations already have reported their intention of possessing nuclear weapons: China, France, Sweden, Switzerland, and Canada. The last, Canada, has for the present disavowed manufacture in favor of "imported" atomic arms. Still other nations have remained uncommitted.

In the Summer of 1958 a small group of scientists under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences undertook a study to determine the capabilities of nations now lacking atomic bombs for producing such weapons, and to examine the possible controls that could be imposed to prevent their doing so. Their Report is entitled *The Nth Country Problem: A World-Wide Survey of*

Nuclear Weapons Capabilities. Its authors were William C. Davison, a physicist at the Argonne National Laboratory; Christoph Hohenemser, a graduate physics student at Washington University; and Marvin I. Kalkstein, a nuclear chemist at the Air Force Cambridge Research Center.

The research team concluded:

1. Twelve countries are technically able to embark on a successful nuclear-weapons program in the near future, most of them being highly industrialized and having either operating reactors or arrangements for obtaining reactors: Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, East Germany, West Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland.

2. Eight countries are considered to be capable economically and fairly competent technically, although perhaps somewhat more limited in scientific manpower: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, The Netherlands, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

3. Six countries are probably economically capable, although more limited in industrial resources and scientific manpower, but it is not likely any or all could achieve a successful nuclear-weapons program within the next five years: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Union of South Africa.

The other countries studied were judged to be not technically and economically capable of manufacturing their own nuclear weapons.

THE *Report* comes to the following conclusions:

1. The physics of the pure-fission bomb is so widely understood today that a nation determined to manufacture a bomb would not have to hesitate for lack of basic scientific information.

2. The production of a few Hiroshima-sized atomic bombs is well within reach of ten or more countries.

3. The time required for such an achievement would be on the order of five years, at a total capital cost of more than 50 million dollars, and a total yearly operating cost of about 20 million dollars.

4. The time could be cut, for in travelling the road to an operational power reactor (and there is some reactor activity in 42 countries) a nation is simultaneously covering one-half the distance to an operational plutonium bomb.

5. Because the process for the independent development of nuclear weapons is complex and time consuming, there is little question that a "foolproof" system of controls could easily be designed" for such independent work.

6. There exists, today, in the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency an outline of control measures adequate to halt the spread of the development of nuclear weapons to nth countries.

If this study showed anything [the authors say], it surely showed that the emergence of new nuclear-weapons' countries is more imminent than would have been supposed; that a minimal weapons' program is within reach of more countries than one would expect from the legend of the "great secret"; and, finally, that controls of a weapons-production program should be a much simpler technical problem compared to the difficulties that exist in controlling stockpiles.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) grew out of President Eisenhower's "Atoms

for Peace" address before the United Nations General Assembly in 1953. Since then the charter for the IAEA has been written and 80 nations have ratified it. The Agency has been an established concern for over a year. It would be fair to say, however, that it is as yet more so on paper than in practice. The chassis and engine are there—what seem to be missing are spark plugs, fuel, and passengers. One of the blocks under the wheels of the Agency is the fear on the part of the "developing" nations that the Agency will interfere in their internal economies.

Recognizing that the IAEA is beset by difficulties, the *Report* contends that "it nevertheless provides a unique basis for international nuclear-weapons control." The general control responsibilities of the Agency include (1) the approval of the design of facilities; (2) the establishment of health and safety measures; (3) adequate records of production and progress reports; (4) the prevention of the diversion of plutonium and other fissionable materials after processing; (5) inspectors with complete freedom of access; and (6) in the event of noncompliance, the termination of assistance from the Agency.

DESPITE the shortcomings of the IAEA—none of which seems unalterable—the *Report* describes it as "the kind of organization that can function effectively in preventing the emergence of new nuclear powers." There exists, the *Report* contends, in the Statute of the IAEA an outline of control measures, including administrative detail, that would be "sufficient to put into immediate effect an immediate halt on nuclear-weapons development in the nth countries" where Agency help was being used.

These same problems and promises were pointed up recently by W. Sterling Cole, Director General of the IAEA, when he chided the nuclear powers for neglecting to coöperate fully with the Agency:

The first decision which must be made [by the nuclear powers] is clear and straight-forward. It is simply the decision that, having created an international body for defined purposes in connection with atomic energy, the Agency should be supported not only with generous financial contributions—as has been the case of the United States—but fully and without qualification in its operational aspects.

We can be only partially effective if some nations maintain parallel machinery to do the same thing as the Agency but subject to individual-nation selection, manipulation, and control.

Once this decision has been made, and with determination to sustain it, the subsequent steps become equally clear and straight-forward: to discontinue further bilaterals or multilaterals [agreements], to begin to place under Agency administration the health and safety and materials safeguard measures embodied in existing bilateral and multilateral agreements, to begin to channel all atomic foreign aid through the Agency, and to start work on the instrument which will make possible the registration and accounting control of the nuclear fuel materials.

If one agrees with these considerations, there can be little argument that the International Atomic Energy Agency offers an attractive foundation upon which the world can build both an effective control of nuclear-weapons programs and, at the same time, an effective international program for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Also, it is relevant that the Agency does not have the problem of a veto.



Peeps at Things to Come

By Roger W. Truesdail, Ph.D.

■ **Translucent Garage Door.** A new garage door which admits light much the same as frosted glass, combines translucent fiberglass with tempered extruded aluminum frames. It is one-third the weight of conventional wood garage units. In addition, the door is weather resistant, shatterproof, and warpproof. Instead of repainting, it can be kept like new with occasional spraying with a garden hose. The door is available in a selection of decorator colors, and comes in ten sizes to fit conventional single and double-width openings. (1)

■ **Painting Aid.** Painting of window sashes and frames is made easier and neater by use of an ingenious guide and brush combination. A flexible guard automatically shields the bristles off the glass when "cutting in" on sashes, and protects adjoining surfaces when painting walls or trim. The guide is made of stainless steel. (2)

■ **Keyless Lock.** A new residential combination lockset looks like other entrance locks, but it is more convenient since no key is required. To unlock a keyless locked door, one turns the knob right and left, according to each lock-set combination. The clicks are heard and felt as the knob turns. The lock's combination clicks are counted off, the knob is pushed forward and turned to open the door. A small lever is pushed if the door is to remain unlocked, otherwise the door will automatically relock when closed. Keyless locks can be used as replacements in doors equipped with key locks. Matched groups of locks for different doors of a house with the same combination available as are inserts for changing combinations when desired. (3)

■ **Heat Massager.** A lightweight infrared heat massager made of Bakelite operates on 110-volt AC or DC and draws six watts of electricity. It fits the hand and is moved directly over the skin on any part of the face, or the back, shoulders, arms, legs, or feet to relieve muscular aches and pain due to overexertion or fatigue which normally requires a heating pad or hot-water bottle. (4)

■ **Combination Awl-Screwdriver.** An English-made tool makes a starting hole for wood screws. By pushing a guide ring forward about an inch with the thumb, the bradawl is ready for use. After the hole is made, pressure on a button springs the ring back, leaving the screwdriver in position. Handymen and

do-it-yourself enthusiasts will appreciate this tool since it eliminates the use of a separate bradawl or a hammer and nail in the process of inserting a single screw. It has a United States distributor. (5)

■ **Seasons' Seasoners.** The outdoor chef now can have an entire year's supply of salt and pepper available in attractive 18-inch twin shaker tubes of copper finish with a black trim. Their length makes it possible to season food accurately and at close quarters, unaffected by the wind or breeze—yet at a safe distance from popping grease and any sudden flare-up from ignited drippings. (6)

This is a highway shaver in which diamond blades trim surface irregularities from the concrete. Unusual construction of the machine positions the diamond blades (hooded to direct water coolant) to surface specifications which allow only one-eighth-inch variation in 16 linear feet. Smooth pavement will last longer.



A twist cap permits regulation of the flow of salt or pepper, avoids waste. (6)

■ **Nuclear Batteries.** Underground atomic blasts may yield valuable isotopes, such as fuel for batteries that "don't wear out." Plutonium-239, now in production, may be converted into plutonium-242 by irradiation. It is said that the latter, submitted to an underground A-blast, would yield quantities of curium-244, ideal for longevity batteries. (7)

■ **Plastic Gutter Protectors.** By means of new plastic guards, leaves, sticks, tree blossoms, and even ice and snow are prevented from entering and clogging the drainpipe or downspout. The five-foot sections are simply laid end to end and require no clips or other hardware. A pocket knife can be used to cut short lengths. They may be removed to permit cleaning, painting, or repair of the trough. (7)

■ **Electric-Heating Panel.** Decorative panels which can be used as movable floor units or mounted on walls are a method of domestic heating developed in Eng-

land as a result of the heating of high-altitude jet-aircraft components. They are of a fine net of fiberglass impregnated with graphite and bonded with resin. Bars of metal at each end are connected to the electric outlet. The manufacturer claims them to be safe, permanent, capable of supplying even heat over their entire surfaces. (8)

PEEP-ettes

—Attractively styled lightweight safety glasses with either clear or green lenses protect the eyes of factory or home workbench workers doing semi-hazardous operations. They may be slipped on over prescription glasses. (9)

—An 8-by-12-inch cooking-area grill with folding legs comes complete with charcoal and igniter, ready to light in either apartment or house fireplace, or outdoors, and it is reusable. New fillers are available. (10)

—A radiator hose clamp exerts evenly distributed, continuous, high-tension, and spring pressure regardless of vibration. It has no screws or nuts, and only pliers are used in applying it. (11)

—Lightweight ash trays of anodized aluminum in four colors clip to any tubular furniture on arms or legs—and

are especially handy outdoors. A snap-on windproof top anodized in silver will not stain or discolor and the trays can be cleaned with a damp cloth. (12)

—Wet paintbrushes are kept usable until a job is done by being hermetically sealed by a zipper flange in an inexpensive plastic bag. Paint solvents do not evaporate and cause a brush to become stiff. (13)

For Further Information, Write:

- (1) Frantz Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill. (2) Sunshine State Products, P. O. Box 2518, Delray Beach, Fla. (3) C. L. Gouger Keyless Lock Co., 705 Lake St., Kent, Ohio. (4) John Surrey, Ltd., 11 W. 32d St., New York 1, N. Y. (5) Robt. T. Webb Co., P. O. Box 27, Crouch, Idaho. (6) Trio Manufacturing Co., Griggsville, Ill. (7) Jo-Li-Et Gutter Gard Inc., Glenbrook, Conn. (8) Hunting Mhogies Ltd., Luton Airport, Bedfordshire, England. (9) General Scientific Equipment Co., P. O. Box 3038, Philadelphia 50, Pa. (10) Sara-Kay Imports, 105 White Dr., Tallahassee, Fla. (11) Patent Products, Inc., 225 W. Maple St., Milwaukee 4, Wis. (12) Kelklin Products, P. O. Box 754, South Miami 43, Fla. (13) The Richards Co., 10 Orange Place, Rye, N. Y.

Photo: N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
(When writing to firms, please mention THE ROTARIAN.)

Speaking of Books



*Poetry is for everyone; here are some verses
to try on for size.*

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

MOST of us sing poetry quite happily—in hymns at church, in our Rotary meetings, in social gatherings. But if it is suggested that we *read* poetry, I suspect that many Rotarians and even some of their wives will shy away; or, if we must plead guilty, we may tend to do so a little shamefacedly, as though reading poetry were not a proper activity for grown men and women.

In this attitude we're being unfair to ourselves. It's not merely that the greater part of the world's best literature is poetry—from the psalms of David to the lyrics of Robert Frost. It's also true that poetry like prose has many mansions—that within the broad boundaries of poetic form there is something for every taste and mood: wit and humor, stirring narrative, soothing reflection and vivid description, profound revelation of human experience. I hope in this article to suggest some of that rich variety.

The frontier between poetry and prose is an even more imaginary line than the equator. It can't be mathematically defined. All language that contains an element of emotion is marked by recurring patterns of rhythm and word sound. When these patterns become pronounced and more or less regular, we call the writing poetry. But much good prose comes very close to poetry—and it must be admitted that some ostensible poetry has little valid claim to the title.

There's a further distinction which the poets themselves have emphasized. Ogden Nash, for example—whose writings must have been responsible for billions of chuckles and millions of good hearty laughs—doesn't call himself a poet. *Verses from 1929 On* is the title he gives to his latest and fullest collection. Maybe Nash's work isn't poetry—I suppose strictly speaking it isn't. But it's funny and pointed and refreshing and

an excellent thing to imbibe at bedtime. Turning the pages of this fat collection I can't decide between "The Party Next Door"—

*At a party next door the guests
stampede like elephants in wood-
en shoes and gallop like desperate
polo players,*

*And all the women are colora-
tura sopranos and all the men are
train announcers and hogcallers
and saxophone solo players.*

—or "Parsley for Vice-President!"

*Well, there is one sin for which
a lot of cooks and hostesses are
some day going to have to atone,*

*Which is that they can't bear to
cook anything and leave it alone.*

*No, they see food as something
to base a lot of beautiful dreams
and romance on,*

*Which explains lamb chops with
pink and blue pants on.*

Verses from 1929 On is an extremely pleasant book to have around.

Sir Frederic Osborn, famed British pioneer in town planning and member of the Rotary Club of Welwyn-Garden



City, England, is another poet who chooses the more modest title for his work. His *Can Man Plan? and Other Verses* is as cogent, amusing, and edifying a small volume as has come to my hands in a long time. Sir Frederic's conception of comic poetry is far different from that of Ogden Nash, and much more difficult of attainment. Nash lets his lively lines straggle along as they will, until seemingly by accident they come out with a pun or a wry rhyme. In his brief but truly valuable "Author's Note" Sir Frederic states what seems to me a sound view:

This is a note to a book of trifles, not a treatise on aesthetic philosophy; so I will not expand the principle that art is the communication of emotion through a vehicle of considered and evident form. I do suspect, however, that the less elevated the emotion the greater is the necessity of a stringent shape if any pleasurable effect is to be produced.

In his quest of "stringent shape" Sir Frederic has been brilliantly successful. In his satire Sir Frederic has the rare and admirable ability to laugh at himself. He says:

Fun that is always at the expense of the enemy ceases to be fun and becomes a partisan manifesto. Political rhymers and cartoonists who confine their caricatures to the personalities of an opposite party tend to become as standardized and foreseeable in their utterances as their victims regrettably have to be. Those who occasionally laugh also at their own heroes or doctrines appeal to me more.

In application of this view Sir Frederic applies some of his sharpest satire



A "leprechaun" appears in *Poems of Magic and Spells*, an anthology "rich in eerie mood and hypnotic music, in fantasy and strangeness," edited by William Cole (left) and illustrated by Peggy Bacon. The book is for all ages.

to Planners and Planning, and indulges in some good-natured spoofing of Rotarians. I wish this book might be reprinted in the United States, but I fear it won't be. If you value brilliantly skillful humorous verse, and pointed satire that explores the plight of modern man with wit, indignation, and tenderness, I think it will pay you to send to London for *Can Man Plan?*

William Cole calls his generous new anthology *The Fireside Book of Humorous Poetry*. A "fireside" book indeed, admirable to pick up when one's tired and a dependable antidote for depression, this collection ranges widely and in-



The "oddest and strangest of all animals" is described in *The Story of the Platypus*, by Alfred G. Milotte, with drawings by Helen Damrosch Tee-Van.

cludes much of the old and new best. No anthology satisfies any reader completely, of course: I would trade a score of poems Mr. Cole has included for Robert Frost's "Brown's Descent," which is omitted. But there's a king's plenty for everyone in this big book. I recommend it warmly. Incidentally, most of the best things in it display the rewards of the search for what Sir Frederic Osborn calls "stringent shape."

Another fine anthology edited by William Cole is *Poems of Magic and Spells*. From primitive times, poetic form has lent itself to the weaving of spells. Many of the loveliest of modern poems breathe the air of magic. Their effect sharpened by Peggy Bacon's drawings, the poems in this book are rich in eerie mood and hypnotic music, in fantasy and strangeness and sheer beauty.

I have expressed before in this department my keen enjoyment of the work of Walter Hard. His *Vermont Valley* is a collection of portraits of Vermonters and concise narratives of Vermont life marked by dry humor and shrewd insight. Laconic—never using two words where one will do—quiet, and simple but fully able to bring laughter or tears, intimately faithful to Vermont places and ways but unfailing in illumination of universal human experience, Hard's work gives me a quite exceptional and durable sense of reward in the reading. Why don't you send for this most recent of his books? I believe you'd like it too.

In Once Across His Town, by James H. Varty, shows an outward difference from Walter Hard's work but an inner harmony. Both men are concerned with the lasting verities of small-town and rural life, its qualities of beauty and strength as well as its eccentricities and hardships. Mr. Varty, however, inclines to Sir Frederic Osborn's view of poetic form. He uses a variety of patterns of meter and rhyme and often achieves memorable and eloquent passages in them, in contrast to the bare simplicity of Hard's lines. Mr. Varty's book gives to a reader of my age an authentic and detailed picture of people and their relations in a small country town of a half century ago, and then tells in terms of individual experiences the impact on the town of a mid-Winter "protracted meeting." The book ends with a sharp question as to the endurance of religious and personal values in the same town become industrial. Here is yet another example of rewarding reading in poetry.

Twice in the course of this article I have mentioned Robert Frost—not without intention. For me he is clearly the best and greatest poet writing today. In his collected poems we can find everything modern poetry offers in the sharpening of our awareness, the deepening of our sympathies, the illumination of our lives. So long as Frost is read poetry will be alive.

* * *

Very rarely, as readers of this department are well aware, do I become enthusiastic about a new novel. A brilliant exception to my distaste for much of modern fiction is *Carrington*, by Michael Straight. A sound historical novel first of all, this book is built around an incident of the Sioux War, the "Fetterman Massacre," when in 1866 an insubordinate Indian-hating officer, against the express orders of his commander, led 81 soldiers into an Indian ambush. Every man was killed.

The great achievement of this book lies in its people: one after another we see clearly and know closely the raw recruit Gibson, the "bummer" O'Gara, the mystic (and photographer) Glover,

the psychopath Adair, a score of others—women and men—and always the central intelligence of Colonel Carrington, the right-minded man beset by forces beyond his control. These people are instantly real and lastingly memorable. Michael Straight's prose is fully responsive to the demands of each portrayal. It is equally adequate in what becomes literally breath-taking violent action, and in deeply sensitive evocation of the mountain landscape and its creatures. Like all really good fiction, *Carrington* holds values which transcend its story. It takes its place at once as one of the few best novels of the American West.

Since boyhood I have liked well-told stories of the lives of wild animals in their natural surroundings. The best book of this kind I have read in years is *The Story of the Platypus*, by Alfred G. Milotte. This is much more than a book of fresh and authentic information about the oddest and strangest of all animals—fur-coated but egg-laying, beaked but poison-spurred. For two years Alfred and Elma Milotte studied and photographed animals in Australia and Tasmania. Their close observation of the platypus not only enabled them to establish new facts about this little-known creature, but made possible also the writing of this consistently dramatic and detailed narrative of the life of a platypus family. Though the book is designed for young readers and is certain to be enjoyed by any boy or girl of 9 and up who is interested in living things, I found it highly rewarding for the adult reader. In style it is admirable—simple but completely free from offensive "writing-down," marked by a concrete reality of detail that draws the reader into actual participation in this so remote body of experience. Fine illustrations by Helen Damrosch Tee-Van add to the significant pleasure to be found in this book.

* * *

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
Verses from 1929 On, Ogden Nash (Little, Brown, \$5.95).—*Can Man Plan?* and Other Verses, F. J. Osborn (Harrap, London 12s, 6d).—*The Fireside Book of Humorous Poetry*, edited by William Cole (World, \$6.50).—*Poems of Magic and Spells*, edited by William Cole (World, \$3.95).—*Vermont Valley*, William Hard (Vermont Books, Middlebury, Vt., \$3.50).—*In Once Across His Town*, James H. Varty (Big Mountain Press, 2679 S. York, Denver 10, Colo., \$2.75).—*Carrington*, Michael Straight (Knopf, \$4.50).—*The Story of the Platypus*, Alfred G. Milotte (Knopf, \$2.75).

Rotarian Authors

Psychology for Better Living (Wiley, \$4.95), by Lyle Tusing, of Gardena, Calif.

The Amazing Results of Positive Thinking (Prentice-Hall, \$3.50), by Norman Vincent Peale, of New York, N. Y.

Family Safari (Binford & Mort, Portland, Oreg., \$3.95), by William E. Caldwell, of Corvallis, Oreg.



A cup of stew and a piece of bread for hungry Paarden Eiland school children brings better attendance, improved scholarship. Now 48,000 children are fed daily in this Rotary-inspired program (see item).



The Clubs... in Action

News from Rotary's 10,511

Clubs in 116 lands.

A PENNY A MEAL

Three years ago in an elementary school in Paarden Eiland, a suburban community of Cape-town, Union of South Africa, a young girl fainted from hunger in her classroom. She had come to school that morning, as she had on other mornings, without breakfast. So had many of her classmates whose parents were too poor to provide a morning meal. The 29 members of the Rotary Club of Paarden Eiland heard about the problem, and agreed to attempt the most direct solution: feed the children at school.

A few weeks later the children lined up at a makeshift kitchen set up on the school grounds. Each received a tin cup full of vegetable-beef stew and a piece of bread. When all had been served, they returned to their desks (photo above), asked the blessing, and began to eat. Within days the

good effects were apparent. Attendance rose sharply, scholarship improved, and the children's entire outlook toward school brightened.

News of the plan spread swiftly, and soon other schools asked for help. When the project became too big for Club members, they called together some prominent citizens of the Capetown metropolitan area and presented a plan calling for city-wide participation. Thus the "Peninsula School Feeding Scheme" was born. Newspapers gave editorial support, and Capetown citizens responded generously to a fund-raising campaign. Collection boxes appeared on store counters. Volunteers collected money on the streets. Gradually, the pence and shillings and half crowns grew into thousands of pounds, and more and more schools were added to the feeding program. Today 48,000

children in 118 schools are fed daily at a cost of a penny a meal. In Winter they eat bread and stew. In Summer, flavored milk and bread and peanut butter replace the stew two days a week. Paarden Eiland Rotarians, who now number 42, still are active in the program. One member serves as its chairman, others help in the administrative chores, and all are justly proud of their plan which is bringing better health



An eight-day tour of Finland brings ten European boys to Oulu, where they meet Rolf J. Klärich (center), Governor of the Rotary District which sponsors the visit (see item).



Playing for the world's checker championship, Tom Wiswell (left), of the U.S.A., and W. R. Fraser, of Canada, square off in Glasgow, Ky., where they battled for 12 days. Wiswell won. The pair also put on a program before the local Rotary Club, whose member J. Mitchell Ellis brought the title match to Glasgow for the third time. Between the pair are Rotarian Lyle E. Snavely (at left) and L. Harold Jones, President of the Rotary Club of Glasgow.

One of the 23 men at the right might be \$500 richer next February. That's when winners of the Rotary World Photo Contest will be announced. These Rotarians of Claresholm, Alta., Canada, whipped up interest in the contest by bringing cameras and their six best photos to a Club meeting. For tips on how to make your entry a prize winner, see pages 16-18 and 56-58.

and better learning among the Negro children of their city.

FINE LAND, FINLAND

How much can you see of Finland in eight days? A great deal, say ten young men who spent that amount of time there last Summer. But they give all the credit for their memorable tour to Rotarians of District 140, who every year sponsor such a visit for any young man with a good pair of walking shoes and a desire to see Finland. Last year the boys, who represent eight European lands, gathered in Kokkola-Gamlakarleby, Finland, where they were met by tour-leader Jussi Björk, a local Rotarian. By boat and car and on foot they toured Central Finland, seeing the towns and resorts en route and finding Rotary homes opened to them everywhere. They discovered the refreshing effects of the sauna, Finland's famous steam bath, one day after a long hike in the forest. They liked it so well, their host reports, that they managed to work in three suanas the next day. Their diaries recorded many events—dances, Rotary meetings, industry tours, and also a visit with District Governor Rolf J. Klärich (see photo), of Merikoski. "Thank you heartily for the pleasant days my son has spent in the Rotary Croisière," wrote the father of one of the boys. "I am moved by the cordial reception given him by Finnish Rotary families. Let us sincerely hope that these contacts will bring nations closer together."

THANKS, CHIEF

The next time the fire whistle blows in Gettysburg, So. Dak., George Adams will drop his work, sprint for the fire truck, and from there on direct the efforts of the town's crack volunteer fire department. Fire fighter for 50 years, and chief for 30 of those, George Adams has answered calls to more than 1,000 fires. He keeps equipment in top shape, and has maintained an efficient crew which makes a big difference in the town's fire-insurance rates. A few weeks ago Gettysburg Rotarians gave Chief





"WE LIKE IKE." Rotarians of São Paulo say it with a gift of the Rotary emblem in platinum and diamonds set on a gold plaque. José Ermírio de Moraes Filho, President of the Rotary Club of São Paulo, presents it to U. S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower during his visit to Brazil's second-largest city. President Eisenhower, who recently ended a 16,000-mile tour of Latin America, is an honorary member of three U. S. Rotary Clubs.

Adams a plaque for distinguished public service. If there are any George Adamses in your town, Paper No. 647, *For Distinguished Community Service*, lists ways of recognizing them. You can get a free copy from Rotary's headquarters.

AH, PARYS IN MAY!

The surveyor who laid out and named the city of Parys, Union of South Africa, dreamed that someday there might emerge there a metropolis as great as the French capital for which it was named. That was 75 years ago, and, so far, no such metropolis has developed. Parys has, however, become one of the land's most popular resort areas. Good fishing, swimming, and boating are only a few of its civic assets. This month the Union of South Africa launches a celebration of the 50th anniversary of its dominion status. In connection with this event the Rotarians of Parys have extended an invitation to any visiting Rotarian and his family to be guests of their Club for a week. If you are interested, Rotarian J. J. Wessels, Secretary of the Club's International Service Committee, is the man to contact.

OFF ON THE RIGHT FOOT

Apprentice Week in Australia focuses nation-wide attention on the problems, opportunities, and aspirations of high-school graduates launching new careers. Apprentices parade through Sydney, store windows blossom with craft displays, and in every State bronze medallions are awarded to top young men in their trades. In Bankstown, an industrial center of 45,000 near Sydney, local Rotarians sponsored an occupational-information program. Thirty-seven Bankstown businessmen, many of them Rotarians, led seminars. The Club arranged a program

consisting of an assembly followed by special-interest meetings. More than 300 boys and their parents attended. Leaders discussed their vocations, entrance requirements, general working conditions, pay, employment trends, and sources of additional information. The Rotary Club's effort provided a prime example of one of the conference keynotes: "Success begins with wise planning."

SINGING SCOUTS

Little Tommy Tucker sang for his supper, but the Girl Scout Glee Club of Charlotte, N. C., sang for its lunch. The occasion was the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Dilworth, whose members sponsor the singing group. The 75 Girl Scouts range in age from 11 to 18, and represent 34 troops. About 350 girls have sung with the group during the last nine years.

A MAN'S WORLD

For the past three years the 345 Rotarians of Milwaukee, Wis., have twitched, fidgeted, chuckled nervously, and thoroughly enjoyed their annual insight into the mysterious mind of woman. It all takes place in a panel program which brings four or five women executives to the Club platform. This year the subject, "A Woman in a Man's World," was, as usual, slanted toward the dominant male. But the four career women (usually they are employees of Club members) smiled sweetly and generally managed to take the men down a few notches with fast and witty answers to questions such as "Can men take pressure more easily than women?" and "Do men try to use their masculinity to get around women?" (definitely yes!). Soon they had completely disarmed panel moderator Frederick Quellmalz, Jr., who is Chairman of the Club Maga-

zine Committee. He started the popular program in 1958, using an article in *THE ROTARIAN* as the topic of discussion. Now his "all-girl panel show" (they call him the Phil Spitalny of Milwaukee Rotary) is a regular feature in the Club's observance of Rotary's Magazine Week. This year's panelists were a women's page reporter, a secretary, a department-store executive, and a personnel-service director. "What about men's attitude toward women in business?" Fred asked. "They're too well mannered," chirped a chic panelist. "They make you feel you can't do anything for yourself. I like to have a man hold my coat for me, but once I'm in it I'd like him to let go."

BEAUTY IS WHERE YOU FIND IT

This business of International Service can be very pleasant. In Franklin, Ky., for example, Rotarians polished up their bifocals and turned to the task of picking the winner of their international "random beauty" contest. Earlier they had invited 300 Rotary Clubs outside the U.S.A., which they chose at random from Rotary's *Official Directory*, to send photos of Club members' wives. When all entries were in, the Club appointed a committee to narrow the field to seven, and the entire Club voted by secret ballot to determine the most beautiful. The winner: Mrs. Ann Tina du Plessis, wife of Rotarian Coenie du Plessis, a haberdasher of Klerksdorp, Union of South Africa.

That beauty takes many forms was demonstrated eloquently by the mock beauty contest held in the Rotary Club of Five Points (El Monte), Calif. Midway in a fashion show four Club members aged 60 to 70 swept into the room and paraded about in



Mrs. Coenie du Plessis



The infants' ward was equipped with the aid of a \$3,500 gift from the Rotary Club of Picton, Ont., Canada. Club President Harry A. Hince delivers the check to Gladys Leigh, hospital superintendent. Individually, Club members gave another \$10,000. At the left is Rotarian J. M. Hartwick.

grass skirts, sarongs, and leopard skins. Appreciative Club members howled with laughter. "What keeps our Club strong is that occasionally we throw a 'corny' program," says a Club spokesman.

IN THE GROOVE

The branch library serving Wayzata, Minn., moved its thousands of books and new equipment into sparkling new quarters two years ago. For a while it seemed that a library couldn't ask for more. But one day a Wayzata Rotarian asked if the library could use a collection of recordings. "Yes!" came the reply, quicker than he could say "Dewey Decimal System." Wayzata Rotarians launched the collection with a check for \$500, and a promise of \$100 more every year. Before the local newspaper announced the records were available, word got around by grapevine. In three days almost every record had been borrowed.

ONE CLUB, 35 PAINTERS

Frankly, the old meeting place was looking pretty shabby. The paint was peeling, the shingles bleaching in the California sun, and the putty falling from the sashes. The local woman's club which owned the building did not have enough money to make repairs, but one of its tenants, the Rotary Club of Avenal, did. In two days the 35 Club members painted the quarters, built a storage room, and brightened up the grounds. "What's more," says Club President Horace D. Ensign, "we had a lot of fun doing it."

ABC'S OF THE U. N.

Three students from Rochester, N. Y., will sit down at their own desks in the headquarters building of the United Nations in New York next Autumn and pitch into the task of finding out more about that world organization. They are the winners of the Rochester Rotary Club scholarships, package awards which enable them to spend ten days in the U. N.



Specializing in Rotary songs, these members of the Rotary Club of Russellville, Ark., are as colorful as their vests. Known as the Rolette Quartette, they are (left to right) Lew Cartwright, Emil Williams, Pierce K. Merrill, and Don Harkey. Once in a while they treat neighboring Rotary Clubs.



Six thousand people shout in excitement as a bronc throws a "rider" in a rodeo sponsored by the Rotary Club of Mount Isa, Australia. The Club brought in the country's top riders for the two-day show, which highlighted the town's centennial.

building, talk with delegates, and gather information on research projects of their choice. Later the students give brief reports to Rochester Rotarians, and also share their experiences with school and church groups.

34 NEW CLUBS

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 34 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are Sagar (Shimoga), India; New Milford (Torrington), Conn.; Ciudad Serdán (Puebla), Mexico; Indaial (Rio do Sul and Blumenau), Brazil; San Fernando (Ciudad Victoria), Mexico; Basilan City (Zamboanga), Philippines; Lakhimpur [Kheri] (Lucknow), India; Ueda (Matsumoto), Japan; Bhadravati (Mysore), India; Dhulia (Manmad), India; Bremen-Roland (Bremen), Germany; Hardenberg (Emmen-Coevorden), The Netherlands; Haveri (Hubli), India; Ili-

gan (Cagayan de Oro), Philippines; Hamada (Matsumoto), Japan; Piriápolis (San Carlos), Uruguay; Tlapacoyan (Martínez de la Torre), Mexico; Stephenville (Corner Brook), Nfld., Canada; Isleworth, England; Brookfield (La Grange), Ill.; Bearden (Knoxville), Tenn.; Embarcación (Orán), Argentina; Musashi (Omiya), Japan; Avalos (Chihuahua), Mexico; White Rock [Dallas] (Fair Park [Dallas]), Tex.; Olivos (Vicente López), Argentina; Ciudadela (Tucumán), Argentina; Villa Pueyrredon (Villa Urquiza), Argentina; Guntakal (Raichur), India; Proddatur (Kurnool), India; Francisco (Montes Claros), Brazil; North Austin (Austin), Tex.; Bayamón (Villa Caparra), Puerto Rico; González Chaves (Tres Arroyos), Argentina.

50 CANDLES ON THE CAKE

Two Rotary Clubs celebrate the 50th anniversary of their charter this month. They are Kansas City, Mo., and Portland, Oreg.



Dr. Tom Dooley (left), U. S. doctor famous for his work among Southeast Asian villagers, is given \$300 for MEDICO, a medical-aid agency, by the Rotary Clubs of Honolulu and West Honolulu, Hawaii. Club Presidents Ernest W. Albrecht and Theodore T. Imamoto (at the right) present the check.



A two-week holiday packed with picnics, beach outings, tours, and parties provides wonderful therapy for these and 14 other crippled children of Sydney. Rotarians of Nelson Bay, Australia, here represented by Club Secretary Arch Thompson, bring such a group to their city annually.

These Rotarians...

Their honors, records, unusual activities

TRANSPLANTED. In the wake of U.S.S.R. Premier Nikita Khrushchev's tour of the United States came releases of persons from behind the Iron Curtain—including the wife and daughter of a Hungarian seedsman who had fled to the United States in 1956 with his son, and who was helped there by Rotarian Fred S. Radway, of New City, N. Y. In 1956, when refugee Ferenc Fekete had arrived in the United States, he had telephoned fellow seed dealer Fred Radway, whom he had met through business. Rotarian Radway helped him acquire a home, clothes, and eventually a job as export manager of a seed company in San Joaquin, Calif. Others in Rotarian Radway's community helped too. Appeals for aid in getting the remaining Feketes out of Hungary went to U. S. Senator Stuart Symington, U. S. Congresswoman Katherine St. George, and finally to farmer Roswell Garst, who hosted Premier Khrushchev on his Iowa farm and who made an appeal to the Hungarian Embassy that was followed by the release of Mrs. Ferenc Fekete and the Feketes' 12-year-old daughter, Judith. Finally, the day before the year 1960 dawned, all the Feketes were reunited in California and began a new life together. Back in New York State, Fred Radway heard the news and smiled.

Monument. A new 216-by-1,800-foot dam across the Cuyama River in the rich Santa Maria valley of California bears the name of a Rotarian who fought for it for 30 years. Twitchell Dam, six miles north of Santa Maria, Calif., is named for T. A. ("Cap") Twitchell, lawyer and 1939-40 President of the local Rotary Club, who died in 1955 just before voters and Congress approved the project. Among the many other Rotarians associated with the project were J. R. ("Dick") Lawrence, the project

construction engineer; and Santa Maria Mayor Curtis Tunnell, and Chamber of Commerce Secretary Frank G. Toller, who took prominent parts in the dedication of the dam.

Farmer-to-Farmer. Among the most enthusiastic participants in President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program are U.S.A. farmers. In recent months, groups of leading U. S. farmers have toured the Far East, South America, and even Russia at their own expense, visiting experimental farms, packing plants, ranches and plantations, conferring with their overseas counterparts and bringing back an understanding of overseas peoples that they share with fellow U. S. agriculturalists. One of the latest of these farmer-to-farmer projects was the Illinois Goodwill Farm Tour to South America: 25 Illinois agricultural leaders toured the continent from Brazil to Uruguay and from Chile to Peru. In Buenos Aires, Argentina, the six Rotarians in the group "made up" at the local Rotary Club. For Walter Helle, of Savannah; Carl Frey, of Gilman; J. Harvey Checkley, of Lincoln; Harold N. Myers, of Clinton; L. Parke



Married 60 years: Rotarian and Mrs. Henry Hugh Henderson, Dunedin, New Zealand. He was city treasurer 1910-15, served his Club as President and is its only surviving charter member.

Kerbaugh and Frank R. Hubert, of Bloomington, the three-week air tour proved to be a high light of a lifetime and an ideal way to build bridges of friendship in the Rotary manner.

Music Man. A man who taught songs to Al Jolson, Fanny Brice, Eddie Cantor, and the Astaires, and who arranged music for such song hits as *Alice Blue Gown*, *In a Little Spanish Town*, and *My Blue Heaven*, has now composed a song for his fellow Rotarians. He's Edwin J. ("Ed") Smalle, of Westerly, R. I., who for 27 years was an arranger and musical-promotion man in New York City for publishing houses, recording companies, radio shows, and singers. In 1940, Ed was struck down by ill health, and a few years later decided to settle in the Westerly area, where he now teaches piano and manages an orchestra. The Rotary song for which he recently wrote both words and music has a lively Smalle bounce. He's



Five Rotarians in Anchorage, Alaska's biggest city (31,000), act as vice-consuls for various countries: electric retailer William Stolt represents Finland; banker Elmer Rasmussen, Sweden; accountant Anthony Van Seventer, France; attorney Jack Scavenius, Denmark; publisher Robert Atwood, Norway. The city is an "air crossroads."

made a few copies of the musical score for interested Rotary Clubs—and the words go like this:

WELCOME SONG

Here we GO—with "hello" to our visitors,
Hope you feel that we're really sincere.
There's a "welcome" on the mat
There's a place to hang your hat
If you find you're getting EF-AY-TEE.
F-A-T!
Don't blame Rotary.
SO! "hella" Good fellow Rotarians.
Don't go way, why not stay for a while?
As we raise our voices strong
In a hearty "welcome" song,
We are proud that we belong
To RO-TA-RY!

Evidence. A dramatic example of Rotary's enthusiastic reception in Japan is given by Mack Sasabe, of Kawasaki, Japan. Two brothers, and their two brothers-in-law, all with the same last name, all hold-

ing the "hotels" classification, are enrolled in four different Rotary Clubs. They are Keiji Ohno, of Tokyo Ginza; Ichiro Ohno, of Nagaoka; Tatsuzo Ohno, of Niigata; and Tonosuke Ohno, of Atami.

Art Dean. The Omaha, Nebr., *Sunday World Telegram Magazine* called him "the dean of American art dealers." For Harry P. Whitmore, of Omaha, is widely famed in his field. And he's been in business for 65 years! Even in the beginning he found plenty of Omahans who were interested in large, beautiful paintings to hang in their spacious homes. For many years he and the late Mrs. Whitmore went on an

annual buying trip to Europe—28 in all—and became acquainted with such figures as Sir Thomas Lipton and the wife of Napoleon III. Other friends included John Philip Sousa, George Gershwin, Sir Harry Lauder, Nelson Eddy, Jascha Heifetz, and Tyrone Power. Once they were guests on Sir Thomas Lipton's tea and coconut plantation on Ceylon. Their daughter Eugenie, at the request of Cecil B. DeMille, played the part of a child "extra" actor in a Mary Pickford movie. In the White House, young Eugenie was once lifted playfully into the air by President McKinley. Rotarian Whitmore also recalls a chance meeting with Kaiser Wilhelm of

'Ambassador from Indiana'

WHETHER he's travelling in deepest Siberia, in Thailand, or in Brazil, international businessman Preston G. Woolf, of Indianapolis, Ind., never forgets his volunteer rôle as a goodwill ambassador.

Last November he and Mrs. Woolf were journeying through Russia and thence through Siberia, where they were the first American couple most of the inhabitants had ever seen. In February of this year he left for a trip through Southeast Asia. In both cases he kept his fellow Hoosiers at home informed through a series of newspaper articles.

"I talk with people," explains Rotarian Woolf, who speaks Spanish, Portuguese, and German. "I tell them that I go to a night club once in two years. I tell them that I cut the grass every Saturday afternoon, and that my wife does the laundry. By that time they feel more at ease and they begin talking about themselves."

He's also opening up the world to fellow Indianaans. He was chairman of the first Indiana World Trade Conference held in Indianapolis, in June, 1958. He led the establishment of the first international building at the Indiana State Fair that year. In 1959, as Chairman of his Rotary Club's International Service Committee, he over-

saw the hosting of 50 overseas students in the homes of Indianapolis Rotarians. He belongs to several local and national world-trade committees. And he's president of the Indianapolis Council on World Affairs.

Rotarian Woolf's world interests started early. As a boy he toured Canada and Cuba alone. While in college he promoted an aerial circus in the West Indies, took aerial photos, and did skywriting. In 1945 he founded the American Beverage & Supply Corporation of Indianapolis, which is today the world's largest supply house for the soft-drink industry, with customers in 80 nations. The firm also represents internationally 20 different U. S. companies. As president he's naturally interested in other countries for business reasons.

But it's equally evident that international friendship for its own sake is close to his heart. Abroad he visits small towns where he makes friends and lives as the people do. At home he entertains overseas visitors often at his home near Noblesville, and he tries to make his neighbors feel closer to their counterparts overseas.

"We cannot have a walled-in country," he explains. He's sure that is as impractical as it is impossible in the Jet Age.



Preston G. Woolf at the International Trade Fair in Milan, Italy.

Germany after World War I. The Kaiser, reports the art dealer, rebuffed his greeting. In their travels the Whitmores spent one night in a European home where cows were quartered on the first floor—and another in a mud hut situated in a South African game preserve.

While Harry Whitmore's last trip to Europe was in the days before World War II, he has no desire to go again. "I know the war must have changed everything," he says. "I want to remember those wonderful cities—Paris, Munich, Berlin—as they were and not as they are."

Rotarian Honors. District 270 Governor Fred Fischer, of Narrandera, Australia, now bears the name "Standing Eagle" among Sioux Indians. He was inducted into the tribe during a lecture tour of the United States. . . . Walter G. Nord, of Amherst, Ohio, was the recipient of an honorary degree of doctor of humanitarian services granted by Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. . . . Knighted recently by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth was Dr. George Currie, of Wellington, New Zealand. Four other Wellington Rotarians also hold this honor: Sir Alexander Gillies, Sir John Ilott, Sir Charles Norwood, and Sir Alexander Roberts.

. . . Named by the Junior Chamber of Commerce as the "Outstanding Young Citizen" of Asheville, N. C., was Ralph D. Morris, Jr., President of its Rotary Club. . . . Honored as "Man of the Year" in La Conner, Wash., by its Chamber of Commerce, was Fred Martin. . . . The youngest person (44 in 1956) ever elected to the Supreme Court of Colorado recently became its Chief Justice. He is Leonard V. B. Sutton, of West Colorado Springs-Manitou Springs, Colo. . . . Dr. Harold M. Taylor, of Tavistock, Ont., Canada, was recently elected president of the Ontario Chapter of



Morris



Taylor

the College of General Practice (Medicine) of Canada.

In Pratt, Kans., three Rotarians were recently honored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce: Carl Wilbur was named "Boss of the Year"; Darrell Green, "Key Man"; and Robert Hodges was presented

the "Outstanding Young Man" award. . . . Runner-up for the title of "Outstanding Young Man" in Houston, Tex., was B. B. Lawson, editor of his Club's weekly bulletin. . . . One of the founders of Pi

Delta Epsilon, national collegiate journalistic fraternity, has been awarded a medal "in recognition of significant contributions to collegiate journalism." He is Paul L. Benjamin, of Schenectady, N. Y. . . . Recently named a "Kentucky Colonel" by that State was C. Lane Breidentstein, editor of the *Tickler*, weekly publication of the Rotary Club of Fort Wayne, Ind. . . . H. Wilbur Carroll, long-time Secretary of the Rotary Club of Hammond, La., was proclaimed "Outstanding Citizen of 1959" by the local Kiwanis Club. . . . A thousand citizens of Roundup, Mont., including 400 former babies he had delivered, gathered in the local high-school gymnasium to honor Dr. Robert T. O'Neill as the town celebrated "Dr. O'Neill Day." Gifts and tributes were presented on this anniversary of the doctor's 20 years' unselfish service to the town. The evening, said Dr. O'Neill, left him with "a sincere desire to practice here until my day is done."

Language Barrier Broken. School children of Escondido, Calif., and Mexico City, Mexico, were exchanging letters a few months ago—even though neither group could understand the other's language. The unique project was made possible by the "Language-Gram," an invention by Escondido's Henry B. Leighton, a former newspaperman who devised it after affliction by a

spinal disorder which left him paralyzed from the waist down. Prime mover in the Mexican-American exchange was Escondido school-board member Gordon S. Lacy, a Rotarian, who took the first batch of letters from more than 400 seventh-grade students at Grant Junior High School in Escondido to their like number in Mexico City. Mexican and U. S. school officials gave the project an enthusiastic send-off. Each Language-Gram contains five sheets, two for the sending letter, two for the reply letter. The fifth sheet contains a vocabulary list. The first page is a letter of greeting written in English. The second page is its exact counterpart in Spanish. The sender keeps the first page, sends the second to Mexico. The third page is an answer written in Spanish. The Mexican school child keeps that, sends back the fourth page, an English translation. By studying corresponding sentences in the two letters, and the vocabulary page, students are stimulated to learn the other language. By the use of more complex Language-Grams permitting various arrangements of common sentences and paragraphs, Mr. Leighton believes, the use of the system could be extended to business and other fields.

Calf Chain. Did you ever hear of a calf chain? It's a popular system that's started many a farm boy on the road to successful livestock raising. Frank P. Briggs, of Macon, Mo., recently underwrote one such Rotary-sponsored project. Each year for five years he contributes one registered Angus heifer to the program. The high-school freshman who receives the animal agrees to turn back to the program the first heifer calf produced by the "gift" animal, and that heifer goes to another boy, thus continuing the chain indefinitely. The program, in addition to helping youngsters get a start, promotes better farming and rural-urban friendships.

Familiar. Members of the Rotary Club of Hornell, N. Y., heard the name of the visitor and blinked. It was Paul Harris, a student from near-by Alfred-Almond School, who just happens to have the same name as Rotary's Founder.

Meals for Millions

A 3-cent 'lunch' fights hunger and malnutrition.

By HUGH M. TINER

Former President, George Peppermint College; Past District Governor, Rotary International; Rotarian, San Diego, Calif.

HUNGRY people the world around have eaten—and liked—a meal that costs only 3 cents but is equivalent to a quarter pound of beef, a baked potato, a side dish of peas, and a glass of milk.

It's called MPF (Multi-Purpose Food), and also "Friendship Food," and consists of soybean meal fortified with minerals and vitamins.

MPF is distributed by the nonprofit Meals for Millions Foundation, which describes itself as "the first organized effort of American citizens to apply 20th Century food technology to solve the world's Number 1 problem of matching world hunger with world food." Since its founding in 1946, it has distributed more than 56 million 3-cent meals in more than 100 countries.

The story of MPF goes back all the way to the Great Depression. In those years a missionary's son named Clifford E. Clinton, a Los Angeles, California, restaurateur, developed his famous one- and 5-cent meals for the jobless. Time went on: Clinton became a food consultant to the Food Administration, UNRRA, and the U. S. Army. Seeking a nonrationed protein food to supplement protein-shy diets, he called upon Dr. Henry Borsook, of the California Institute of Technology, to develop such a material.

With \$5,000 in hand from Clinton and \$5,000 from the Southern California Dehydra-

tors Association, Dr. Borsook donated his services on condition that his research results would be free to all the world. The outcome was MPF, which uses the grits left over after the extraction of oil from soybeans. The product is nearly 50 percent protein, and is now used mostly for animal feeds and plastics. Enough is being produced in the United States, the Foundation estimates, to provide 100 million "meals" daily.

Two ounces of MPF, mixed with water and cooked, provides the nutrition required for a meal. But it is preferably used as an addition to accustomed dishes—as a meat extender, an enrichment for soups and other food. (In the African hospital of the famed Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the head nurse reports that patients "love the flavor of MPF in crocodile soup.") There are three varieties of MPF—with seasoning for soups and stews, unseasoned for batters and sweetened dishes, with nonfat milk solids for babies and invalids. None of the versions conflicts with any dietary taboos.

Rotary Clubs have frequently found Multi-Purpose Food helpful in relief and rehabilitation projects. Meals for Millions has sent MPF through the Rotary Club of San Jose, Costa Rica, to the National Association of the Blind in that city. In 1958 a ton of MPF went to the Rotary Club of Funchal (Madeira), Portugal, for relief of children on its island. The Greater Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Rotarians sent gifts to provide MPF for Greek children. The Taylorville, Illinois, Club made Meals for Millions a year-long project, sending MPF to children of Korea and Tampico, Mexico, and to the Rotary Club of Colombo, Ceylon. Rotarians of Monrovia, California, sent MPF shipments to the Rotary Club of Salonika, Greece, while Woodland Hills and Canoga Park, California, Rotarians made possible a large MPF shipment to postwar Germany.

The Rotary Club of Shillong, India, has adopted a Khasi Vil-



A refugee Chinese boy in Hong Kong feeds MPF to his brother.

lage school in Northern Assam which draws from seven other communities. This school is a health center served by three Rotarian doctors. The Club wants to make this a two-year project, says Club Bulletin Editor David H. Rees, who adds: "We estimate that it would require \$4,000 to provide enough of our Indian MPF to supply 600 children with one ounce of MPF a day for two years. This would be adequate to correct and supplement the traditional cereal vegetable diet which prevails among the Khasi tribes."

Over the years, pennies from school children and donations from church groups, women's societies, and service clubs have steadily increased the flow of meals abroad. Last year \$247,000 poured into the Foundation's headquarters on Seventh Street in Los Angeles and sent "meals" on their way to the hungry.

But the chief aim of the Foundation is to aid Government's in developing their own versions of MPF, using food products of their regions. An Indian version, based on peanuts, is already in production, and the building of nine plants has been authorized for this purpose. A soy-based MPF is being produced in Brazil. Research is going ahead in the Philippines to develop MPF-type food with fish and coconut meal, in Mexico with soy, in Iraq with sesame and dates, and in the South Pacific with coconuts. Independent, self-supporting Meals for Millions affiliates are active in Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Formosa, Hawaii, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand, studying, interpreting, and expanding the program.

The program has been hailed by U. S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower's People to People Program, Vice-President Richard Nixon, India's Prime Minister Nehru, Dr. Albert Schweitzer; by nutrition experts; and by thousands of grateful recipients all over the world. Surely, it is a remarkable step forward against hunger—man's oldest enemy.



Hong Kong children, formerly "walking skeletons," get MPF.

Gold That Grows on Trees

[Continued from page 25]

which guides the industry, spells out the composition and functions of the Florida Citrus Commission. The job of the Commission (its 12 members are appointed by the Governor of the State) is to administer the Citrus Code and supervise national and international promotion of Florida citrus products. This it does through a national advertising agency and its own world-wide merchandising representatives. This season the Commission's budget is 7 million dollars, about 60 percent of which is earmarked for advertising.

Growers pay the Commission's way. On each box of oranges and tangerines he grows, the Florida citrus grower pays 5 cents for Commission operations. He pays 6 cents a box on his grapefruit. Mutual's operations are financed through a levy of $7\frac{1}{2}$ mills on every box its members sell.

The frozen orange-concentrate industry gave Florida's citrus industry its biggest single boost. Florida turns out about 90 percent of the world supply—millions of those little cans whose contents you mix with three or four parts' water to make refreshing juice for your breakfast table. The industry now utilizes more than half its orange crop in making concentrate. This season 53 million boxes of oranges of the estimated 93-million-box crop will be processed into 75 to 77 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate. Properly diluted, that's enough to float several ships the size of the *Queen Mary*. Yet this seemingly huge amount averages out to only one six-ounce serving every 11 days for every person in the U.S.A.

And while I'm on statistics, here are more facts on Florida's best-known industry. This season it will sell 17 million boxes of oranges in fresh form, process 10,600,000 boxes into 17½ million cases of full-strength canned juices, and 7 million additional boxes into 150 million quarts of chilled juice, the type you buy in cartons or bottles.

About half this season's grapefruit crop of 32 million boxes will reach produce counters in fresh form. The remainder will go into concentrate, canned and chilled juice, and sections for salads. Most of the tangerine crop has already been sold. Two million boxes were sold fresh, and 900,000 were used in concentrate and juices.

An increase is expected in Florida orange production over the next ten years, and grapefruit and tangerine production will probably increase only moderately. "We're a long way from the saturation point in consumer use of frozen orange concentrate," says Bob

Rutledge, "even though it is now our largest volume product."

Normal population growth will take up much of the increase in orange production. More important, science is finding more uses for citrus. Citrus pulp and peel are used in cattle feed, and citrus components now are in salad oil, which one Florida firm is making and marketing in commercial volume. This same firm also has developed a citrus-seed oil margarine.

Mutual's headquarters building in Lakeland was painted with paint made from citrus-peel oil. Chemicals in citrus, besides the vitamins now being processed into millions of capsules annually, hold promise of many new products—cigarette filters, paper tissues, soaps, hair tonics, even gasoline additives.

"We also hope to develop orange crystals which can be easily converted into high-quality, fresh-tasting orange juice,"



"The manager of the advertising department demands that we stop putting in ingredients hard to rhyme."

says Bob Rutledge. "Such a product would have long store-shelf life and would not require refrigeration.

"You see," he adds, "the conquistadors really started something."

How to Keep Executives Alive

[Continued from page 36]

planning, in a completely contemplative mood.

One of the most interesting, yet quite common, attitudes among these hardy survivors is the way they take for granted many things that others fear: cantankerous customers, difficult labor leaders, conflicts with colleagues, unusual problems. As one man said, "If it weren't for fire alarms, they wouldn't need me around here."

There is a common impression that executives exert great "control" over themselves. But overcontrol is the kind of mental habit that could cause mental or physical illness.

The surviving executives appear to channel the explosive inner forces that others hold in. Moreover, their attitudes tend to avert emotion before it starts. When they find it impossible to avoid emotion, they direct it toward attack on the problem that caused the emotional upheaval. They are more likely to lose their tempers than to become overanxious or fearful. They are more like the lion than the rabbit.

This is the more interesting in view of recent research which tends to indicate that anger is a better emotion than fear—we recover more quickly from anger.

"When I feel that I am spinning my wheels, not getting the problems solved," says one executive, "I write 'em down and put a priority number in front of each one—a priority based on time and importance. It clears things up. I

feel better because I know which ones to tackle first." Executives who are especially sensitive to face-to-face problems involving other people make it a rule to handle these problems first. One said, "I never go to bed without trying to solve such problems. I may spend \$25 on a long-distance telephone call—but I do something about it."

These are but a few of the physical and mental aspects of the environment that successful, surviving executives have created to improve the climate in which they work, to enhance their chances for survival. However, these aspects provide clues to many other ways in which all executives can improve their working atmosphere.

Take inventory of your physical environment and see how it may be improved for greater personal efficiency, less confusion.

Inspect your attitudes toward the human beings around you and their attitudes toward you. Discover the ways in which, by example to your colleagues, by coaching your subordinates, or by skillfully handling the boss in the way he wants to be handled, you can improve the "human" climate in which you work.

Study your own attitudes—toward deadlines, toward your problems, toward your own maturity in accepting problems as being a part of your job.

You'll find it worth while!

Businessman: Get into Government!

[Continued from page 15]

ready to take over. His banker suggests that surely there must be someone else. His wife reminds him that his doctor has urged him to slow down, and that she had hoped they might go to Jamaica in the Winter.

So he goes back to Washington and turns down the job. Here is what he says:

"(1) I carry heavy responsibility.

"(2) I have discussed this matter with some of my associates and they do not look with favor upon it.

"(3) This request happens to come at a very critical period in the affairs of my company. We are just . . . If it were only a year later . . .

"(4) I wouldn't want to speak of it to anyone else, but the truth is, I have a health problem.

"(5) I cannot honestly believe that I am qualified to undertake this responsibility."

This time the handshake from the Cabinet officer is a little wan. He has a health problem too; his old company is also building a new plant, and his wife would like to go to Jamaica; but he will stay, and will have to do this all over with someone else the next week, for the job must be filled.

Sometimes, happily, it turns out the other way. The startled citizen goes home, and there the still, small voice of conscience keeps repeating that there is no reserve of able men and women who are at leisure and who are eager to serve their country; that the competent are invariably already occupied; that if a man feels deeply about the preservation of our way of life, the call to service for one's country must always come first—in peace, as well as in war. So he closes his desk, no matter what is involved, comes back the next week, and signs on.

The problems of such recruiting for term duty in the Federal Government vary with the age brackets, and in general go something like this:

The man of 40, who might be urgently needed for a key staff job, is just at the age when his children are going to college, and he feels that he cannot make the financial sacrifice required.

The man of 50, who could serve at the level of Assistant Secretary, is just at the point in his career when his final promotion is at hand, and he feels that his absence might seriously jeopardize his chances.

The man of 65, who is about to retire, and whose broad experience would qualify him for any number of positions of great responsibility, has wife trouble.

While you're in Florida visit St. Petersburg too



The Sunshine City is a "winter headquarters" for Rotary International. Rotarians like St. Petersburg, a conservative, substantial city that has grown from a small resort into a leading metropolis.

We invite you especially to visit our

Rotary Club which meets Friday noon at the Detroit Hotel. You will receive a special welcome.

Incidentally, you'll find St. Petersburg different from your expectations—with a normal proportion of young folks and industries. If you like water sports and golf, you'll find opportunities unexcelled in SUN-sational St. Petersburg.

Write today for Color Vacation Folder; Accommodation information.

J. W. "BILL" DAVENPORT, MANAGER
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

The lady at home says that her husband has worked unusually hard all through the years, and that she wants him now to enjoy the good things of life (such as taking her to Europe).

Those exceptional men of great good citizenship, who find answers to these difficulties, and do accept the call, must expect to serve for at least two years. There is too much for even a well-informed man to learn to warrant their coming for less.

Here are the qualities which they bring to their Washington desks: vigorous thinking which accepts nothing as settled, and does not hesitate to re-examine old doctrines; seasoned judgment; a prodigious capacity for hard work; and selflessness. No such man who is worthy to be chosen is seeking anything for himself. Teamed with career men who have wide knowledge of their subjects, and who are wise in the ways of Government, they can turn in excellent performances.

It is a new world, however, and not all who come do as well in Washington as they did in their own businesses. In fact, some fail dismally, and have to be dismissed.

When this happens, it is sometimes because the man involved was one who suddenly had to stand on his own feet for the first time in his mature life. Too late it was discovered that he was not

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as good as his reputation. At home, the whole structure of the organization in which he had grown up supported him. His secretary had always taken care of all arrangements, the specialists on his staff had always handed him a suitable memorandum, and his public-relations officer had always told him what to say. When his props were taken away, it was inevitable that he should fall down.

The basic difficulty, however, is that the newcomer tends to apply the analogies of business to the processes of Government, not sensing that the two fields of experience are entirely different.

In his own company, and at his own desk, an executive holds the sole power to decide the questions that lie within his own sphere of responsibility. He frequently calls his subordinates together, and gives each an opportunity to be heard, but no one doubts that he alone possesses the power of decision. When he thinks that discussion has gone far enough, he says what he wants, and as the men leave his room action is supposed to start.

This is not the way it is in Government, and the businessman who does not understand the difference will suffer slow frustration, then bitter disillusionment, and finally termination.

In the Executive Branch, no one short of the President has that sort of authority. Government is team play. Opinions must be coördinated before policy can be established. A man advances a plan by persuasion, not by announcing a decision. He deals with equals in arriving at policy, and only as others accept his ideas because they believe them to be right do they prevail. This system is known as "checks and balances" when political science is taught. It all comes as a severe shock to some businessmen who arrive running, determined "to clean up the mess" in their own way.

There are other problems too. Sometimes, for example, stopping a tour of

duty in Washington is even more difficult than beginning one. Going back to the old job is not easy, after having had even a small part in the writing of history. At whatever level a man enters Government he is almost certain to assume far greater responsibility, and deal with far broader questions, than he did at home. The new challenges bring continuous personal development, and month by month his perspective widens, as he gets new insight into the complexities of making our republic function. A new earnestness of purpose comes into his life, a new selflessness in the performance of duty. His friends say scornfully, "Henry sure has changed since he caught Potomacitis." They are right; he has changed, for the better, and for always.

When it is over, and he is back at his desk, the room seems smaller; the old questions that used so to excite him now seem somehow less breath-taking than they did. He misses something fine from his life—that deep inner satisfaction that comes from serving one's country.

I call this phenomenon "The Return from the Summit." For some men it is so severe that they never do go back to their old jobs when their tour of duty is over.

One great surprise that comes to each of us in turn as he enters Government is the high quality of the people with whom we associate each day. They are an extraordinarily fine group—educated, cultured men and women, of keen minds, who display a high degree of dedication to the service of their country. Important tasks bring out the best in those who undertake them.

I say this with patience, for in my time I was in the forefront of those who castigated the bureaucrats. In my years of Government service I have found some who merited all that I had said earlier, but I have come soberly to the view that there are fewer such

Quiet Deeds

*Like those who overcome pitfalls of youth
Beyond the Babel Tower tongues of shame,
And not as jungle tiger bares his tooth,
We rise above the prejudices to fame,
With outstretched arms of friendship.*

*When wars are ancient histories in books
And forts are manned by only tourist guides,
Statues based within the roped-off nooks
Shall be of those who came at evening tides
With outstretched arms of friendship.*

*These memories shall not be left behind—
Quiet deeds of friendship toward mankind.*

—VAN CHANDLER
Rotarian, Kingsville, Tex.

Government holds that power in greater degree than business. Yes, I too have changed, as my friends say that I have.

That the business community actually does think well of Government people, even when blasting them, is borne out by the fact that they entice them away whenever they can. Too often a businessman, upon finishing a tour of duty in Washington, takes one or two of his bright young men back with him to his company, thus wrecking the department which he has so recently served. The marvel to me is so many stay, in view of the discrepancy between salaries in Government and those in industry.

By and large, this mixing of the amateur and the professional in Government, which is a rather unique American custom, brings great strength to the administration of our affairs, both domestic and foreign. Mixing the short-term and the long-term groups is also

of great value. It is the only way in which policy can be freshened by the direct thinking of the public, while continuity is preserved.

Above all, this teamwork between businessmen and career staff reveals how truly democracy is partnership. Under this concept each citizen shares to a high degree the responsibility for the perpetuation of national ideals, recognizing that service to his country is his first obligation, and so ordering his affairs at all times that when duty calls he may answer.

This must be, it seems to me, the very special creed of the business community. Free enterprise is a function of democracy, and industry cannot withdraw into itself. With the world in ferment, no man can clearly distinguish the problems of business from those of Government. They must be solved together, and by the same people.

'Featherbedding'—Myth or Menace?

Steam-era work rules are a menace to U. S. railroads.

[Continued from page 33]

wage to most engine and train crewmen for covering just 100 miles of track. Companion rules require crew changes at intervals of 100 or so miles. Thus on the 1,000-mile run between Chicago and Denver—to take just one of many examples—eight different engine crews are required, with each man averaging only two hours' running time and drawing 1½ basic day's pay.

Other work rules set up high jurisdictional barriers between services performed by crews on road (mainline) trains and those on yard switch engines. Under these rules road crewmen may claim and get an extra day's pay for backing a train in a yard or performing a few minutes of yard switching work. To top this off, yard crewmen may then claim an extra day's pay for work they did not do but feel they "should" have done!

The most costly rules are those requiring unnecessary positions: firemen who tend no fires on push-button diesel-electric locomotives; idle operating employees on self-propelled work equipment operated entirely by maintenance crews; and surplus braking and other positions required under old State "excess crew" laws which, in effect, legalize featherbedding.

In summary, the carriers propose to correct these abuses by:

Revising outmoded pay standard for engine and train crews to allow coverage of more mileage for a day's pay.

Eliminating jurisdictional work barriers requiring duplicated work and duplicated wages.

Discontinuing positions rendered unnecessary by modernization, such as that of firemen on freight and yard diesels. (There is no proposal to remove firemen from passenger trains, as some have alleged.)

Management recognizes that making these changes is a complex process which will require the closest labor-management co-operation. Unfortunately, instead of bargaining in this spirit, union leaders have launched an intensive propaganda campaign that completely ignores the big issues before the industry. Through a host of irrelevant charges and distortions, the unions apparently aim to discredit management's position by discrediting management itself.

For example, the effort to end featherbedding is twisted by labor leaders as a drive against workers themselves. Yet management spokesmen have repeatedly emphasized that the anti-featherbedding effort is directed not against people but against the time-worn practices that hurt workers no less than the industry itself. We have never criticized our employees for featherbedding. We think railroads have one of the finest work forces in any industry.

Another demoralizing aspect of labor propaganda concerns railroad safety—an apparent campaign to panic the public into thinking that sensible rules revisions will endanger operations. The charge ignores the long-term, successful effort of railroads in behalf of passenger and employee safety. Injuries today are one-sixth those [Continued on page 59]

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What shall I be? A "Career Day" helps these youths make up their minds.

IT'S EASY to take a picture that "says" something about your Rotary Club or your country. How does a photo "say" something? Here are some examples of pictures that tell a story.



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Back on the board it goes for another week.



Mom's not home, but that doesn't keep Dad from Rotary.

It takes time, patience, courage—and some help.



High notes, low notes—everyone sings.



It's Time for You to Enter WORLD PHOTO CONTEST

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GRAND PRIZE . . . \$500

9 First Prizes - - each \$100

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9 Third Prizes - - each \$25

IT'S TIME for you to enter the Rotary World Photo Contest NOW. It ends July 1, 1960. That puts the deadline just around the corner, but you still have time to shoot the pictures you've been planning to take since you learned about the contest. Mail your entries to the Photo Contest Editor, Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

Aberdeen Makes It Easier to Enter

ON the counter of the Artz Camera Shop in Aberdeen, South Dakota, is a supply of entry blanks for the photo contest. Owner Donald Artz is not a Rotarian, but Rotarians and members of their families come to his shop for photo needs. So, service-minded Mr. Artz, working with Rotarian Douglas W. Bantz, a member of the Club's Magazine Committee, obtained the blanks to meet the needs of the Rotary folks among his customers.

At the right, Bill Scott, son of Preston Scott, President of the Aberdeen Rotary Club, gets his entry blanks for color transparencies he plans to enter. Last year, Bill took 800 color photographs on a global Boy Scout tour.

Does the camera shop in your community keep entry blanks on hand? Would it be a good idea for it to do so?

SEPARATE PRIZES for Color and Black and White

NO LIMIT on number of entries

WINNING PHOTOS to Be Published



Please turn page for Contest Rules and Entry Blank

The CONTEST RULES

Who May Enter?

All Rotarians, their wives, sons, and daughters (excepting persons and members of their families employed by Rotary International or Rotary Clubs and excepting the judges of this contest and members of their families) are eligible.

What You Enter

In Class A you enter a color transparency or a color print or a sequence of either (not more than five in the sequence) which says "This is Rotary . . . Club Service, . . . or Vocational Service, . . . or Community Service, . . . or International Service."

The size of these color transparencies may be neither smaller than 35 mm. nor larger than 8 inches by 10 inches.

The size of these color prints may be neither smaller than 2 inches by 2 inches nor larger than 11 inches by 14 inches.

All 35-mm. entries in this class must be in cardboard mounts, the largest allowable mount being 2 inches by 2 inches.

All other transparencies and prints entered in this class must be mounted in or protected by cardboard.

In Class B you enter a black and white print or a sequence of not more than five black and white prints which says "This is Rotary . . . Club Service, . . . or Vocational Service, . . . or Community Service, . . . or International Service."

The size of these black and white prints may not be smaller than 5 inches by 7 inches nor larger than 11 inches by 14 inches.

In Class C you enter only 35-mm. transparencies mounted in 2-inch by 2-inch cardboard mounts, a single transparency constituting an entry. With it you endeavor to depict an aspect of the life and backgrounds of your country. Certainly you may use human interest.

In any class the entry must have been taken by the person making the entry.

How Many Times You May Enter

There is no limit on the number of entries you may make in any class or section of this contest.

When You Enter

The contest opened on August 1, 1959, and ends on July 1, 1960. Your entry must be received by the contest editor on or before the closing date.

How You Enter

You shoot your pictures, or choose them from the files of pictures you have taken. You attach to each entry an entry blank or a facsimile of this blank which you yourself make. You fill out this blank in every detail. You wrap the package as you wish and mail or ship it. (Entrants from outside the U.S.A. should mark their packages "Photo Contest Entry" to facilitate their passage through customs.) Carefully read entry blank and conditions it contains.

What about Previous Winners?

Photos which won prizes or honorable mention in previous photo contests sponsored by Rotary International through its official Magazine are not eligible in this Rotary World Photo Contest.

What about Ties?

In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

What about Return of Entries?

All entries become the exclusive property of Rotary International. None will be returned. Whether your photos win or lose, Rotary International WILL CONSIDER THEM FOR USE IN VARIOUS WAYS HELPFUL TO ROTARY CLUBS, AS SLIDE PROGRAMS ON ROTARY BACKGROUNDS AND ROTARY SERVICES; COVERS AND OTHER FEATURES FOR THE ROTARIAN AND REVISTA ROTARIA; ILLUSTRATIONS FOR PROGRAM PAPERS AND BOOKS; TRAVELLING EXHIBITS; ETC.

Who Will Judge—and How?

The judges, all Rotarians, will be named by the President of Rotary International and their decision will be final.

They will judge Class A and Class B on how well the entry does what it is intended to do—namely, picture "This is Rotary" in one of its four avenues of service.

They will judge Class C on the interest of the subject matter and the photographic excellence of the entry.

When Will the Winners Be Announced?

The decision of the judges will be announced in the February, 1961, issues of *The Rotarian* and *Revista Rotaria* and simultaneously in other publications of Rotary International.

Please type or print

My name (Mr. Mrs. Miss Master)

My address Street No. City State or Province Country

I am a member of the Rotary Club of

or

I am the wife son daughter of , who is a member of the Rotary Club of

I personally took the picture entered and I used a Camera Film

I am submitting this entry in Class Section

Here are not more than 100 words about my entry—the basic facts about the Rotary story or the national backgrounds it pictures:

Fill out and attach this blank or home-made facsimile of it to each entry. Extra entry blanks available from Photo Contest Editor.

I agree to be bound by the decision of the judges of this contest, and I agree that the entry submitted shall be the property of Rotary International.

Address entries to: Photo Contest Editor, Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

To be eligible entries must be received by July 1, 1960.

Rotary International reserves the right to demand from the contestant a statement of consent by a person or persons shown in a contest entry to the use of the entry by Rotary International.

of the early 1920s. Only one fatality is recorded now for each three in those years. Railroads have become the safest form of general passenger transportation, reaching a safety mark in 1959 that was 14 times better than the domestic airlines'.

Among the smoke-screen arguments advanced by the unions concerning pay and working conditions is the claim that railroaders' pay trails wages in other industries. Yet our employees' average hourly earnings of \$2.73 are far above the \$2.16 in general manufacturing. The \$3.36 hourly wage of train-operating men is even higher than the average for steelworkers. The average for individual operating groups ranges as high as \$6.47 for engineers on passenger trains.

Annual earnings are equally striking, with those for operating positions, where featherbedding is concentrated, averaging \$7,500 a year and ranging up to an average of \$10,000 annually for engineers on over-the-road trains. In the entire list of basic industries, nothing equals the annual earnings of rail operating employees.

Unions also make the baseless assertion that railroads are "rolling in profits." The sad fact is that in the last two years the railroads' return on net investment ran well below 3 percent—less than half that considered normal for other regulated industries and only a third of the profit rate in general manufacturing. These statistics illustrate how far overboard the unions have gone in trying to mislead the public.

Another loaded charge is that management doesn't care what happens to employees displaced by work-rule changes. Yet, when the rules proposals were presented, our negotiators wrote the president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen underlining management's recognition of the human problems involved in removing firemen from freight and yard diesels. They stated clearly that "we will be glad to give full consideration to these problems and any proposals your organization may have in connection

therewith." So far the union has not responded.

Obscured completely in the present union approach is the fact that rail operations are being cut back sharply by the loss of business. Unless something drastic is done to clear the way for more efficient work practices, still more losses are inevitable.

If the unions would devote the same energy to meeting their industry's problems as they now devote to attacking management, what a future railroaders could look forward to!

Change is sweeping ahead. Nothing, no one, can stop it. Labor's great alternative to blind resistance to change is to sit down and work out mutually beneficial solutions to this common problem. For the fight to end featherbedding is in every respect the worker's fight as well as the public's fight. If railroads effect real savings by eliminating make-work waste, they would pass these on to the public in these ways:

1. Reduced prices as a parallel to the railroads' present effort to introduce rate and fare reductions where there is genuine promise of thus attracting new traffic and revenues or holding business threatened with loss.

2. Increased employment and expenditures in track-maintenance and car-repair work. Many freight cars are awaiting repairs because of lack of funds.

3. Stepped-up spending for new rolling stock and other modern railroad facilities the nation needs so badly. Even though the industry spent \$30 million dollars last year for new capital facilities, it would boost this level by at least 50 percent if the money were available.

This three-way track toward providing better service to the public at diminishing cost—the classic formula for success in any business—is the basis for management's belief that the elimination of featherbedding waste will help clear the railroads' way toward new customers, new traffic, new jobs, and a new era of railroad service.

'Featherbedding'—Myth or Menace?

The featherbedding myth obscures the safety issue.

[Continued from page 33]

safety lookout and of supervising the production of power has become many times more complicated and correspondingly more essential to safe and efficient railroading.

Next, the railroads say, they would save 150 million dollars a year by revising the so-called dual basis of pay for train-service employees. This is nothing but a pay-cut proposal, pure and simple.

Another 100 million dollars is attributed to wages for those who, the railroads say, fill "useless crew positions on trains." Presumably these are brakemen, although the railroads have not spelled this out in detail.

Finally, the railroads claim that 50 million dollars represents the cost of "full crew" laws and other safety statutes in 23 States. These laws were en-

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acted because people, speaking through their elected representatives, determined that such legislation was needed to force railroads to take adequate safety precautions.

The minimum train crew in road freight service is only five men: an engineer, a fireman, a conductor, and two brakemen. This has been the standard minimum crew for more than 40 years. It hasn't increased despite the fact that today's trains are many times longer, heavier, faster, and potentially more destructive.

The pay system under which operating workers are compensated is a piece-rate incentive system. The unit of pay is the mile run. One hundred miles is merely a unit of work for which a unit of pay is received. Some railroads inaccurately call the 100-mile unit of pay "a basic day," and the railroaders have twisted this term for all that it is worth in their charges of "featherbedding."

The 100-mile basic unit never was intended to be and never has been comparable to the eight-hour day in other

industries and in the railroad nonoperating crafts.

Let me illustrate this by contrasting the daily earnings of a bricklayer in any large city with what the railroads call "a day's pay." The bricklayer currently earns about \$34 a day. The "day's pay" of the average locomotive engineer—the highest paid of any of the operating railroad workers—is only \$22 a day. Most operating workers earn considerably less. For example, wages are only about \$18 "a day" for locomotive firemen.

The railroads now propose to run crews 160 miles for the same amount of money now paid for 100 miles. In other words, they are asking these employees to take a pay cut of 37.5 percent. Railroads argue that higher train speeds make present-day pay scales archaic. But in 1946, before the railroads turned to diesel power in freight service, the average train speed was only two miles an hour less than the average freight-train speed of 18.9 miles an hour in 1958. Steam engines could move just as fast as diesels, but it took more engines and more crew members, and that is where productivity tells the real story.

A 100-car freight train with two to four steam engines had two to four engine crews. Now one engineer and one fireman are responsible for any number of diesel units operating in multiple. They can and do run as many as five and six units, hauling trains of 150 to 200 cars and even more.

IN ANY piece-rate system, there are always some operations which pay comparatively high wages. When railroads cite runs where they claim one or two "days' pay" is being earned in a few hours, they are referring to those exceptional "red apple" runs.

Such runs are held by less than one percent of all railroad employees. They are held by employees who have climbed the seniority ladder, working 25 to 30 years under conditions and wage scales which are decidedly substandard in terms of modern industrial practice. Again, let me illustrate. Under their present pay system, most of the overtime worked by railroad employees in road service is paid for at the straight-time rate. Working days as long as 16 hours at straight-time rates are not uncommon. These employees do not get night-shift differential or premium pay for Sunday and holiday work. They do not get paid for the time spent away from home at the far terminal, nor for their "away from home" expenses.

Specialization exists in the railroad industry. Shopmen must know their jobs well. So must switchmen, brakemen, conductors, firemen, engineers. It is one thing for an engineer and his fireman to know the intricate switching

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ARIZONA (continued)

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MIAMI BEACH—BELANDO HOTEL. Ocean front—winner of National Food Award. Rotary Club meets Tuesday.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—DINKLER PLAZA HOTEL. 600 rooms of solid comfort in the downtown section. A Dinkler Hotel. George Fener, V.P. and Mgr. Moderate rates. RM Mon., 12:15.

ILLINOIS

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TEXAS

DALLAS—HOTEL BAKER. Preferred address in Dallas. Drive-in Motor Lobby. Completely air-cond. TV in guest rooms. 700 rooms. P. J. Baker, GM. Wed., 12:00.

FORT WORTH—HOTEL TEXAS. The executive address in Fort Worth. 500 rooms—air-conditioned—TV—24 hour food service. Linton W. Slack, Manager. RM Friday, 12:15.

This "Where to Stay" directory section has been developed as a service to Rotarians so that they may stop at the better hotels, motels, and resorts. Write or wire them directly for further information and reservations. In doing so, please mention THE ROTARIAN.

ONTARIO—FORT FRANCES—HOLIDAY VILLAGE. 40 modern units. CONVENTION HALL. Fishing, Golfing, Sand Beach. DINE AT THE GOURMET HOUSE. Box 306. BR 4-3434.

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ENGLAND

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KINGSTON—MYRTLE SANDS HOTEL. Crossroads of the Caribbean. Swimming pool, air-conditioned rooms, shopping arcade. Rotary Club meets 12:45 Thursday.

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MONTERREY—GRAN HOTEL ANCIRA. Famous the world over. Traditional hospitality. 350 rooms. Air-conditioned. Rotary headquarters. Arturo Torralba, Gen. Mgr.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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assignments of a huge yard, and another to know the roadbed, track curvature, grade, and other intricacies of a road assignment. A yard crew cannot be expected to take a long freight train over tracks foreign to them. Nor can a road crew coming off a run be expected to perform yard switching in dangerously unfamiliar surroundings and conditions. Management's proposal that road men be permitted to do switching can only impair safety and efficiency.

The U. S. railroad industry has demonstrated over the years an inability to provide safe, efficient operation without the guidance of Government agencies and the checkrein influence of the labor organizations. Insurance companies still classify railroad operating work as hazardous and charge considerably higher rates on these job classifications.

It was the railroad labor organizations that fought for and helped bring about every safety regulation and device now taken for granted on the railroads. These include such basic requirements as electric headlights, automatic car couplers, locomotive inspection, and the signal system in use in the U.S.A.

LABOR'S efforts to improve railroad safety have always been bitterly opposed by railroad management. That opposition exists today. More than two years ago we asked the railroads to work with us in setting up a joint labor-management safety committee to try to halt the steady rise in railroad accidents. We could not secure the railroads' co-operation. The railway labor organizations then set up a safety committee of their own.

Historically, the financial interests that control the nation's railroads have always placed profit above safety, and that is what they are doing now in their "featherbedding" campaign. Given the prerogative to assign crews, railroad management, most assuredly, would follow its past attempts to milk as much work from the least number of employees possible without regard to safe operation and efficient service to shippers and the travelling public.

Railroad labor, with the public's interest as much in mind as its own natural interest in self-protection against the hazards of railroad employment, will use all its resources to prevent changes in the working rules which would threaten safe and efficient railroad operations.

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For Action at Miami

FORTY-ONE Proposed Enactments and Resolutions have been submitted for consideration at Rotary's 1960 Convention in Miami-Miami Beach, Florida, May 29-June 2. (See page 30.) The titles of the items follow:

Proposed Enactments

To provide for more representative distribution on the Board of Directors of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To broaden the scope of Rotary activity. (Proposed by the 1958 Conference of District 725.)

To provide, with restrictions, for membership in a Rotary Club located in the surrounding area of a large city, based on the member's place of residence being within the territorial limits of the Club. (Proposed by the 1958 Conference of District 489.)

Relating to the membership of the Finance Committee of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Board of Director of Rotary International.)

Relating to the membership of the Magazine Committee of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

Relating to the membership of the Convention Committee of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for filling a vacancy in the position of President-Elect. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

Composition of Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for action in an emergency on Proposed Enactments and Resolutions which are not received in proper time but are received at or prior to a Convention. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To delete reference to the Immediate Past President of Rotary International as an officer of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

Relating to Club representation in the Convention. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide that the text of legislative proposals will come, so far as may be possible, directly into the hands of Club Secretaries in the month of July in the Rotary year during which they are to be acted upon. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Laurel, Mississippi.)

To provide for a "Joint Secretary" as an officer of a Rotary Club. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad, India.)

To provide for attendance credit for a past service or senior active member if unable to comply with attendance due to protracted ill health or impairment. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Houston Heights, Texas.)

To provide for an annual recess. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Moree, Australia.)

To provide for attendance credit for a senior active member if unable to comply with attendance because of illness. (Proposed by the 1959 Conference of District 589.)

To amend attendance-credit provisions. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Aruba, Netherlands Antilles.)

To add in the article dealing with the Object of Rotary International and of the Rotary Club, a new item intended to give more emphasis to Youth Activity. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Porto Alegre, Brazil.)

Relating to responsibilities of President-Elect of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To clarify the function of the Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois.)

To clarify the function of the Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois.)

To clarify requirement for a quorum of and who votes in the Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois.)

To clarify provision for nominations by Clubs for membership on the Council on Legislation and to provide for their presentation for election at the District Conference. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois.)

To provide that the District Governor shall appoint the Secretary of his District Conference. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois.)

To enable Rotary Clubs to appoint proxies, in certain circumstances, from Clubs in Districts other than their own. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Derby, England.)

To provide that Directors of Rotary International shall serve for a term of one year. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of São Paulo, Brazil.)

To amend Article IX, Section 3 (a), of the By-Laws of Rotary International. (Proposed by the 1959 Conference of District 671.)

Relating to voting procedure in the Convention. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Ardmore, Oklahoma.)



"This is certainly a most impressive letter of recommendation and—by the way: how is your mother?"

To amend Article X, Section 4, of the Rotary International By-Laws. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Ponce, Puerto Rico.)

To amend Article X, Section 4, of the By-Laws of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Santurce, Puerto Rico.)

Relating to membership on the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Wewoka, Oklahoma.)

To amend the provisions relating to termination of active membership in a Club. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Strangnas, Sweden.)

To provide for the holding of the District Assembly after the International Convention. (Proposed by the 1959 Conference of District 674.)

Relating to the representation on the Board of Directors of the Clubs in the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Dreux, France.)

Relating to a new method of designating Directors of Rotary International from Clubs in the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Dreux, France.)

Proposed Resolutions

To establish February 23 of each year as the Universal Day of Rotary. (Proposed by the 1958 Conference of District 489.)

To constitute a "Paul Harris" peace award. (Proposed by the 1958 Conference of District 489.)

To provide for expenditures from the corpus of The Rotary Foundation. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To indicate the approval of the Con-

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vention of Rotary International to an amendment to the Constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. (Proposed by the Annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.)

To indicate the approval of the Convention of Rotary International to an amendment to the Constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. (Proposed by the Annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.)

To provide for the substitution of the word "former" for the word "past" in designating or referring to those who have served in various capacities in Rotary International and in Rotary Clubs. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Roanoke, Virginia.)

Private detective agencies and insurance companies put a good deal of the blame on management for such delinquencies. In many cases, inventory-control systems are inadequate and thefts can go on for long periods unnoticed. Physical counts of inventory are often made at regular, announced intervals, thereby affording opportunity to manipulate records. Guards at plant gates frequently do little more than nod at departing employees. Collusion between shipping clerks and truckmen is possible when no checker is on the job. Indeed, so unaware are many companies of the hazards that only about 15 percent of commercial firms are protected by fidelity insurance.

Moreover, some companies wink at petty pilfering, and so create a psychological atmosphere in which large-scale theft becomes tempting. And too many managements, fearing the embarrassment of bad publicity, are reluctant to prosecute, and merely fire the culprit. The scandal of employee theft will end only when American business faces up to a long-delayed housecleaning.

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The Quietest of Crimes

[Continued from page 21]

not far from New York City many of the sales staff were part-time employees. Since this was a recently opened suburban community, they all had new homes and were in the market for household furnishings. Gradually an informal trading of favors developed. A salesman in appliances, for example, would approach a neighbor who worked in fabrics and admire a certain pair of draperies, which he could hardly afford. The fabrics man would thereupon mark down the draperies from \$100 to \$15, and a few days later his friend would return the courtesy by getting him a \$30 electric heater for \$5.

These cozy arrangements finally came to light, and, after investigation, 33 employees were fired. They had cheated the store of \$400,000 in 18 months. Yet, as one executive observed, "while the spree was going on, if you had told those people they were stealing, they would have been shocked."

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Rotary Foundation Builders

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 43 Clubs have become 100 percents for the first time since July 1, 1959. As of March 15, 1960, \$385,854 had been received since July 1, 1959. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

ARGENTINA

Santa Rosa (28).

AUSTRALIA

Nundah (42); Gatton (24); Edwarstown (23); Newcastle West (42); Wauchope (28); Bombala (23); Dungog (29); Tamworth (58).

BELGIUM

Tielt (24).

CANADA

Rexdale, Ont. (21); Picton, N. S. (23).

FRANCE

Somain-Aniche-Orchies (22).

JAPAN

Tokushima West (25); Kochi South (25); Hekinan (24).

NORWAY

Hamar (34); Stokke (20).

RUANDA-URUNDI

Usumbura (30).

SWEDEN

Jokkmokk (28); Oskarshamn (58).

UNITED STATES

East Haddam, Conn. (40); Hawkins, Tex. (19); Lewistown, Mont. (51); Marcellus, Mich. (18); Duarte, Calif. (30); Warrenton, N. C. (20); Victorville, Calif. (34); Moravia, N. Y. (27); South Hayward, Calif. (26); Rodeo, Calif. (17); Olivette, Mo. (27); Sparta, Wis. (36); Mount Pleasant, Tex. (38); Lake Charles, La. (26); Piedmont, Calif. (36); North Adams, Mass. (45);

Hebron, Nebr. (31); Alexandria Bay, N. Y. (31); Cairo, Ill. (35); Greenwood, Miss. (72); Greensburg, Kans. (63); Union, Mo. (18).

* * *

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions since July 1, 1959:

200 Percenters

Boca Raton, Fla. (36); Overland, Mo. (40); Vicksburg, Mich. (45); Westville, N. B., Canada (15); Ridgefield, N. J. (28); Toyama, Japan (53); Tokyo-North, Japan (69); Kanazawa, Japan (65); Ako, Japan (29); Dubuque, Iowa (131); Erie, Pa. (196); Rochelle Park, N. J. (31); Camden, N. J. (35); Moe, Australia (36); Aurora, Ill. (95); La Grange, Ill. (31); Wrightsville, Pa. (31); Rensselaer, Ind. (45); Hemet, Calif. (42); Alost, Belgium (37); Brunswick, Australia (35); Rockville Centre, N. Y. (36); Mount Joy, Pa. (49); Orange, N. J. (55); Tomah, Wis. (38); Clarksville, Tex. (31); Western Springs, Ill. (37); Deniliquin, Australia (32); Cranbrook, B. C., Canada (22); Harlingen, Tex. (107); Annville, Pa. (34); Lindsay, Ont., Canada (41); Plainville, Conn. (27); Smithers, B. C., Canada (32).

300 Percenters

Berxburg, Idaho (52); Clark, N. J. (23); Tulelake, Calif. (47); Pittsburgh, Calif. (44); Ghent, Belgium (60); Peruwek, Belgium (24); Victoria, Va. (9).

400 Percenters

Oxford, Pa. (35); Marshalltown, Iowa (105); Milwaukee, Wis. (350).

500 Percenters

Cairns, Australia (71).



The scene is a television studio in Dhonburi, Thailand. The occasion is the observance by local Rotarians of Rotary Foundation Week a few months back. Telling of her year of study in business administration at New York University, New York, U.S.A., as a 1958-59 Rotary Foundation Fellow is Punlert Sindhusopon, of Bangkok, Thailand. With her: Club President A. S. Watana.

Man with a Big Job: Club Director

"I CAN always spot a Club Director," is the half-serious claim of a long-time Rotarian. "He is the fellow you always see with the Club Constitution and By-Laws peeking out of his pocket, and in his hands is the *Manual of Procedure*, with little slips of paper sticking out from its pages."

This description pinpoints an essential responsibility of the Club Director: he must know the rules under which his Club operates, and have a working knowledge of the policies and procedures of Rotary International. The Club Constitution and By-Laws are his sources for Club rules; the *Manual of Procedure* is his reference book for Rotary policy as established by action of the RI Board and the international Convention.

But these documents are not the only



items of basic Rotary material he should have at his finger tips. The *Outline of Classifications* and *Rotary Club Attendance Rules* belong on his "must know" list.

Why this imperative need of a Club Director to know Club rules and Rotary International policies? The Standard Club Constitution provides the answer in its definition of the Board of Directors of a Rotary Club: *The governing body of this Club shall be a Board of Directors to be constituted as the By-Laws of the Club may provide.* As a member of his Club's governing body, a Director must be prepared to make informed decisions on any phase of his Club's operation.

The responsibilities of Club Directors include:

- Approving the President's Committee appointments.
- Adopting the Club program for the year.
- Passing on membership proposals.
- Passing on renewal of honorary memberships.
- Approving the annual audit of Club funds and the adoption of the budget.
- Designating a bank for the deposit of Club funds.

—Deciding the time and place of regular Board meetings.

—Approving plans of Club Committees, especially those concerned with classifications, membership, attendance, and Rotary information.

Besides responsibilities discharged by participation in Board action, some Club Directors have duties assigned to them in connection with their Club's Committee organization. The Club President appoints one Director to be responsible for Club Service activities, and three other Directors to the Chairmanship of the Committees for Vocational Service, Community Service, and International Service.

The Director responsible for Club Service activities is not designated as Chairman of the Club Service Committee since this phase of Rotary activity is comprised of a number of independent activities extending into aspects of the entire Rotary program. Thus, the Club President appoints several standing Committees under Club Service—each with a Chairman. The Director in charge of Club Service activities coordinates and supervises the activities of these Committees.

Exceptions to this Committee plan are usually based on the size of the Rotary Club. In large Clubs, for example, Chairmen of the Vocational Service, Community Service, and International Serv-

ice Committees are usually not Board members. Still, these Chairmen report to a Director responsible for a particular service. In this way the Club Board is brought into contact with the four main streams of Club activity.

"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" best describes the teamwork the Board of Directors of a Rotary Club needs to do its work—wisely and well.

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Bedrock Rotary

The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary well will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "Bedrock Rotary," this department treats one or more of these basic matters each month.—The Editors.

At Your Leisure

Hobbies, sports, adventure—how Rotarians relax.

AS NOTED on many pages of this issue, Rotary will hold its 1960 Convention in Florida at the end of this month. For many people who will be going, this means another chance to stop in and see the man who set them on the sandy path of sea-shell collecting. He is white-thatched, tan-cheeked 82-year-old J. J. Dykema, who lives out on the gulf beaches near St. Petersburg. He's a member of the Rotary Club of Gulf Beaches. Here's his story—or a fragment of it.

EARLY in his life and now late in it the sea has had a profound effect on Jacob J. Dykema. Born in The Netherlands, "J. J." was still only a *jongen* when his mother packed him and his six brothers and sisters across the Atlantic to America. Shipwrecked off Nova Scotia, the family went ashore in life-boats, made their way to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and started the new life they'd planned. There J. J. grew up, married, raised five children, and travelled for a large pharmaceutical concern.

Lonesome after the death of his wife in 1948 and by that time retired and free of paternal cares, J. J. sought the solace of a milder climate. He picked Redington Beach on the Gulf of Mexico. The beach fascinated him. The driftage

and the jellyfish, the sandpipers and the gulls, the porpoises a-leaping and the crabs walking sideways, the shells—everywhere the shells! Why, under his very feet as the big waves slid out to sea millions of tiny coquinas, the little butterfly clams, furiously wiggled their way into the sand. How could they do this?

In no time, as happens to most newcomers to Florida's gulf coast, J. J. was a shell collector, gathering whelks and wentletraps, cowries and cockles, sand collars and sand dollars, pen shells and turkey wings, volutes and murex. Unlike many tyros of the beach, J. J. got books on shells, read them, and began classifying his finds. If, as he had read, there are 100,000 different kinds of mollusks on this earth (a mollusk, as you know, is a soft animal that lives in a shell), he'd see how many sorts of them he could find right on his own beautiful gulf beaches.

In his first days of shelling, J. J. learned that you don't wait for the sea to deliver up a perfect specimen for you. It rarely does. Once the mollusk dies, its calcium house fades in color and is buffeted around and broken. So—you look for the "live" shell and boil out the animal. A bit nolsome, maybe, but then every pearl has its price.

Thus, daily, J. J. went a-shelling on the beach nearest him—Redington Beach. What to the beginner might look like a twig sticking from the sand would often prove to J. J.'s educated gaze to be the tip end of a big mollusk—maybe even a rare lefthanded whelk.

At about this time several interesting



The long and short of it in shells—two specimens the sea yielded up to the Dykemas. The large shell is a knobby whelk. The small one is a scallop—rare, delicate, and valuable.

In 12 years of shell collecting J. J. has given about 10,000 shells to visitors and, in the form of collections, to St. Petersburg institutions. Here he presents his last and finest collection—90 perfect specimens—to St. Petersburg Junior College. Receiving the gift is College President Dr. Michael M. Bennett, one of J. J.'s fellow Rotarians. The collection is housed in a college building designed by C. Dale Dykema, J. J.'s Rotarian son.



Conchologist Dykema and his late wife Josephine on the beach at St. Petersburg, where they went shelling daily and found 90 varieties of shell life.

things happened to J. J. On one of his matutinal shelling strolls he came face to face with another shell collector—a handsome woman who seemed to know what she was doing. She carried a probing stick and wore tennis shoes so she could walk right out in the surf and dig. Comparing notes on shells and on widow- and widowerhood, Josephine and J. J. met daily, soon were wed. The Dykema shell-gathering forces were now doubled.

By this time J. J.'s work was well known to professional shell people throughout Florida and even in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. Recognizing this and warmly applauding the help he daily gave amateur collectors on his beach, the Rotary Club of Gulf Beaches in 1950 invited him to membership—his classification "conchology"!

Rotary, you know, brings people together, and nearly every Rotarian who has visited the Rotary Club of the Gulf Beaches in the past decade has come together with J. J. on the subject of shell collecting. Hundreds, with their vacationing wives and children, have strolled the beaches with the Dykemas



THE ROTARIAN

learning the ways of the sea and its weird and wonderful forms of life. Most, if not all, have made the short trip to the small pink Dykema home to inspect J. J.'s collection and have left with a bag of specimen shells and a handful of friendly counsel on how to get started as collectors. One result is a world-wide correspondence that keeps J. J.'s mailbox interesting through the year and stuffs it at Christmastime.

In his ten years of conchology J. J. has found 90 distinct species of mollusks on his beach and has prepared eight collections of them. Incidentally, he once found one shell, a juonia, which according to all the rule books could not possibly be found on Redington's gulf coast. In recent years and months J. J. has given all his collections away—to such institutions as St. Petersburg Junior College, the University of Tampa, the Chamber of Commerce of St. Petersburg, and the Tides Hotel of Redington Beach. J. J. wants people to see the treasures of the sea beside them, young people especially. The building of collections interests him less since Josephine died last May; she was so good on arrangements. But the morning strolls in search of live shells and the pleasure of teaching a child how a cockle swims still appeal.

But the heart of his week, says J. J., is the meeting of his Rotary Club, where you will find him and his son, Dale, an architect, every Tuesday—a father-and-son team with 100 percent attendance for a decade until a recent illness spoiled the record for J. J.

Recently a friend far from Florida addressed a postcard to "Shell game Dykema, St. Petersburg, Florida." The postmen knew just where to deliver it. To Mr. J. J. Dykema, 16108 First Street East, St. Petersburg 8, Florida. Who else?

What's Your Hobby?

If you will disclose your particular hobby bent to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM, he will be glad to list it and your name—if you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child—in some future issue (though it may take a number of months). He asks that you give the Rotary Club of your affiliation and that you acknowledge correspondence which comes your way.

Rocks: Jane Lisk (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects rocks; will exchange with those of similar interest outside U.S.A.), W. Fourth St., Siler City, N. C., U.S.A.

Mushrooms: John Thornberry (collects and studies mushrooms or fungi of the edible and poisonous varieties; wishes literature and illustrations relating thereto), 61 Janssen Pl., Kansas City 9, Mo., U.S.A.

Advertising Pencils and Pens: Ray L. Schmidt (collects ball-point pens and mechanical pencils containing advertising), 117 N. Lincoln Ave., O'Fallon, Ill., U.S.A.

Stamps and Coins: Jose Warren, Jr. (collects stamps and coins; will exchange Rotary commemorative stamps of the Philippines for those of other countries), P. O. Box 118, Baguio, Philippines.

Pea Pals: The following have indicated interest in having pen friends:

Beverley French (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes swimming, basketball, col-

lecting dolls from other countries), 463 Bell St., Pascoe Vale St., W. 7, Vic., Australia.

Jim French (11-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in table tennis, Cub Scouts, sports; would like English-speaking pen friends interested in table tennis, particularly from Asia), 403 Bell St., Pascoe Vale St., W. 7, Vic., Australia.

Beverley Hearne (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 18-20 in U.S.A.; interested in dancing, travel, records, cars), 45 Murray St., Lane Cove, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

Bob Love (27-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with persons in U.S.A.; interested in books, music, photography, fishing), 509 Franklin Ave., Nudie 10, N. J., U.S.A.

Lola Wooden (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 13-15; enjoys dancing, popular music, horseback riding, football, swimming), 105 Butler Rd., Glyndon, Md., U.S.A.

Julie Northrup (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys sports, cooking, sailing; would like pen pals in France, India, Japan), 40 N. Country Club Dr., Rochester 18, N. Y., U.S.A.

Kathy Moring (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals, particularly from England, Ireland, Scotland, the Holy Land, Europe, South America; collects stamps and picture postcards, plays flute and piano), 1128 S. Eighth, Chickasha, Okla., U.S.A.

Mrs. Walter K. Beattie (wife of Rotarian—desires correspondence with women in Norway in her 50's; interested in the cooking and customs of Norway), 504 N. Main St., Souderton, Pa., U.S.A.

Edith Craven (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in England and Switzerland; interested in swimming, tennis, horseback riding, basketball, golf, dancing, Girl Scouts), 29 Ravine Ave., Concord, N. C., U.S.A.

Sandra L. Shaffer (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in miniature dolls, postcards, music, postmarks, dancing), 713 Harrison St., Emmaus, Pa., U.S.A.

Patricia Bidella Wong (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys movies, acting, dancing, collecting view cards, stamps, and film-star photos), 7, Lower Ampang Dr., Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

Anne Francis (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen friends in Europe, particularly in Germany and Switzerland; likes swimming, horseback riding, school; collects small stuffed animals and postcards), 10475 W. 38th Pl., Wheatridge, Colo., U.S.A.

Diana Alonso (daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 24-28 in U.S.A. and Europe; interested in stamps, perfumes, popular music, books), Ozamis Compound, Jones Ave., Cebu, Philippines.

Marjorie Henning (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with girls her age in Japan, Scotland, The Netherlands, France; enjoys swimming, ballet, stamp, singing), 33 W. Tioga St., Tunkhannock, Pa., U.S.A.

Sushil Kumar Oberoi (17-year-old son of Rotarian—would like pen friends outside India and Philippines, especially in U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Europe; likes films and rock 'n' roll music; collects stamps, coins, autographs), Oberoi Mount Everest, Darjeeling, India.

Nancy McKinney (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like English-speaking pen pals aged 13-14 outside U.S.A. and Australia; interests include music, animals, swimming), Rt. 1, Marietta, Ohio, U.S.A.

Ramesh Chandra Agarwala (20-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen pals outside India; enjoys Western and Indian popular music, movies, collecting photos), P. O. Domchanch, Dist. Hazaribagh, Bihar, India.

Cammie Plummer (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen friends aged 14 or older from outside U.S.A.; interests include music and history), 109 Churchill Dr., Mobile, Ala., U.S.A.

Betty Woodard (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with boys and girls aged 13-15 outside U.S.A.; interested in swimming, sports, collecting dolls from other countries, pets, rock 'n' roll music, movies, dancing), 807 Gettysburg St., Suffolk, Va., U.S.A.

Rebecca Raser (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with girls and boys her own age outside U.S.A.; interests are stamps, seashells, Girl Scouts), Glidden St., Newcastle, Me., U.S.A.

Kit Lorr (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with English-speaking girls aged 14-17 outside Canada, U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Greece; will exchange stamps, postcards, and information on Canada), 4832 Wesley Rd., R.R. 2, Royal Oak, B. C., Canada.

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